Chicago DAILY Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The end is near. The rebels have met ir Waterloo. The map of the United ates will show what has befallen the nfederacy. On the confines of Georgia ir last great army has been beaten and erly routed, and it is now flying south- ard to carry into the sole southern re- n hitherto secure from war's alarms, e dread and terror of our victorious sol- rs. We have now entered the eastern- st of the lower tier of rebellious States. ssissippi and Alabama offer no opposi- n to our advance, save at Mobile, a prize have not now long to wait for. e rebels are at their last ditch. New Year's we shall have ured positions in the Gulf States whence grip upon the rebellion will make cer- n and brief its death agony. Its history y shortly be written, with a knowledge h of end and beginning. The people e killed off the Copperheads, and now noble army of the Cumberland has ote hip and thigh the rebels. Grant's vement proper commenced on Saturday h a reconnoissance in force. The inci- nts since then have come thick and fast l startling. The rebels have been struck h panic, but not without cause, for our n fought with splendid valor. We have ned a magnificent advantage but not thout its price, as the strewn fields and ges testify by the records of our fallen oes. Our latest dispatches give the sit- ion as denoting our complete success, the next news will bring us tidings t we have driven him far into the inte- of Georgia. Burnside is saved, and it is Longstreet that is in danger.

he rebel Confederacy is now a mere , commencing at Mobile and extending g the coast to its fainting head at Rich- d. The detached portions of rebel e west of the Mississippi amount to ing, and their opposition will be but t lived. The spear is in the vitals of dragon Secession, and a hand is on the t that means its utter extinction. Let l men thank God and take courage, where the tidings come weighted suggestions of dread, or their realiza- n as the list of the gallant dead is made n.

e have not long to wait stirring news Virginia, the prompt echo of the dets from Chattanooga.

e give, [illegible] Washington dispatches, riety of interesting news from the Cap- but there, as in other points whence dispatches are derived, the leading re of interest is the cheering from Chattanooga, everywhere ing rejoicing to loyal hearts.

There were at least sixteen Northern s represented on the battle field of nooga. The Eastern States are enti- to their share of the glory. They had 20,000 of their sons under fighting Hooker engaged in the contest. It was first Western battle field where the had many soldiers present. They t well.

The Result.

effect of the victory of Chattanooga on pular mind of the South will be, to ce profound discouragement. Army people will equally partake of this feel- A ware is now spreading over Dixie is drowning out the last ray ope is the ultimate success of . Every man will hereafter feel like g out for himself and making the best of submission he can. The masses say that they have had enough of the and want to be counted out; that the n who got them into the scrape must out of themselves. The rebel army melt away by desertion, and the currency will become utterly val- . Some may think our predictions too , but they will see them realized. victory will prove to be one of gigantic ortions. On the ever memorable 25th of mber Gen. Grant's veterans cracked the of the rebellion. The victory at Chatta- [illegible] in its results all the battles the war [illegible].

IOUS REVOLT IN THE Ill. PENITENTIARY.

One Man Shot.

rious disturbance occurred in the Peni- ry on Tuesday evening last. The par- s, as we learn them, are as follows: t twenty-five of the convicts, under the of a desperado named Jones, employed cooper shop, had arranged to break at time of quitting and rush on the west But only three carried out their inten- The west gate happened to be partly , and a dozen convicts with the usual were outside loading cars. The mis- s were fired on twice by the guard, but ots did not take effect. Commissioner , who happened to be present, went in and captured Jones—but not until severe struggle, in the slough north of ison. Mr. H. O. Andrews captured an- n Taylor's field, north of the prison; Codman captured the last near the the canal. Commissioner Buck had d Jones as far as the railroad ware- , when he again broke and ran. Capt. , the Warden, who had relieved the at the gate, this time fired, when the fell with two buckshot in his back and his shoulder. He was not killed, but a very critical condition. All the other immediately returned to their places. villain Jones, the ringleader of this , had only been in the prison about a , but is the worst man in every respect been there for a long while. He was recently in the rebel army, and has and burnt, and killed in Missouri. He convicted of placing obstructions upon ck of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis y. Nobody can wish him to live. And it was an unpleasant duty that the War- d to perform, the unanimous verdict that he did his duty manfully.

OUR NEW DRESS.—We flatter ourselves that pearance of the TRIBUNE this morning is, "good for sore eyes," at least an advance weak or the aged eyes that may attempt to its columns. Its clean, clear, distinct may be attributable to the "new dress" which it makes its appearance for the first time; will, we trust, be hailed with pleasure by the who are interested in its prosperity, and hosts of business men who seek in its ad- columns a sufficient means for the pro- of their own. [illegible] will find in the letter-press TRIBUNE, as it appears this morning, a fair of the material furnished by the Chicago Foundry.

The general reader will find the ts" and "For Sale" advertisements second page.

Several columns of Thanksgiving ser- will be found on the third page. Read

The TRIBUNE appears this morning in new" dress on the strength of the nificent victory at Chattanooga.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Admiral Lessofsky enclosed to Mayor Opdyke four thousand hundred dollars, subscribed by the officers the Russian fleet, in behalf of the poor of city who will need aid this winter. The rebel Lieutenant Grapes arrived in [illegible] Fort Johnson [illegible]

Land Office.

The Land Office has received from Esmeralda, Nevada, specimens of iron, plumbago, gold and silver rock, gypsum, coral, clay and chalk. Large sales of lands are making in different parts of the country. Seventeen thousand acres were taken up by warrants in Marquette county, Michigan. Considerable discoveries of silver at Lake Superior attracts capitalists.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, November 27, 1863.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 26, 1863.

It is reported by an officer who came down last night that the guerillas are very thick in the vicinity of Maysville, Ky., also at Eastport, Tenn.

The steamer Spread Eagle landed a lot of horses at Eastport on the 21st. On the same night sixty of them were taken by guerillas, and the Spread Eagle was fired into three times on her passage down the Tennessee, but no one was hurt. Guerillas were seen in large numbers all the way down. Twenty bales of cotton were set on fire above Maysville and floated down the river.

Nearly every boat is fired upon on the Tennessee that has passed within the last four days. The Spread Eagle came down on the 22d. A gun boat was then shelling them off from Eastport.

The steamer Telegraph, owned by the Jonesville and Memphis Packet Company, burst her drum yesterday while passing Osceola, above Fort Pillow, and in a short time sunk in three feet of water on one side and to her lower guard on the other. She was going down the river head foremost, after the accident, when the anchor was dropped and the boat swung round into a rock heap and sunk. Three negroes were scalded mortally. A number of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned. The passengers were all saved, being on the saloon deck, out of the reach of the steam and above the water when the boat went down.

The steamer Glasgow was alongside the Telegraph, when Liberty No. 2 left, taking off the passengers and furniture. The steamer Champion, with pumping apparatus, has gone down this morning to raise the wreck. The loss is supposed not to be heavy. The Telegraph was on the upward trip from Memphis, which port she left on the night of the 24th. The Liberty No. 2, Capt. Connor, Geo. Hart, Clerk, brings Memphis dates of the evening of the 24th. The news is not important. The Rev. Dr. Scott who was shot some months since in the vicinity of Memphis, died from the effects of his wounds on Monday night last. Dr. Scott was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and an author of some repute.

The Memphis *Journal* has the following intelligence from Fayette county, which indicates that the guerilla bands who have been scattered over West Tennessee are now concentrating forces near Galloway's depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, the object being to obtain supplies. The commands under Murray, Thompson, Morris, Fields, Newsome and Garrison are gathered at this place, and under command of Col. Jesse Forrest, brother of the rebel cavalry leader. Their place of encampment is about one mile southwest of the depot, among a range of precipitous hills covered with dense chaparral. They have been quite successful in gathering supplies needed by the army, having secured a large number of horses, mules, and considerable clothing.

Refugees estimate the force at about 2,000, but probably this is over estimated. These men are making most strenuous efforts to drag every man who can shoulder a musket into their ranks.

CAIRO, Nov. 27.—From the Memphis *Journal* I learn that the steamer Tecumseh, which was burned at Port Hudson last week had loaded with cotton at Natchez, bound for New Orleans. Being too heavily laden, she made Port Hudson and took off 500 bales, when the boat caught fire and was consumed with the residue, 3,500 bales. The river for fifty miles below Port Hudson was covered with burning cotton.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27, 1863.

An irrepressible conflict has broken out between the editors of the *Patriot*, the Democratic paper here. A few days ago appeared the following paragraph at the close of a leading editorial column:

> "We do not believe that fighting will restore the nation, and that such is the prevailing popular opinion is evidenced by the apparent unwillingness of men to go into the army. They regard it as a sacrifice for which there is no adequate return, and unless the policy of the Administration is changed, and the country assured that patriotic, not political, consideration govern its actions, there will be no voluntary aid given the Administration, nor do we think there ought to be."

Pump Carpenter, who was absent in Milwaukee, wrote a letter expressing himself surprised and shocked at such declaration by his associate, and says none of his interest in the paper shall be diverted to such doctrine. He earnestly protests against and condemns it as folly and wrong. Hyer, the other editor, replies to-night, reiterating the sentiment of his former paragraphs. He claims that the Administration departed from the Constitution and entered on Abolition policy two years ago, thus forfeiting all claim to support of the people in carrying on the war against the South. He maintains that the Democrats made a great mistake in advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war, &c.

He concludes by asserting that the *Patriot* shall not be abolitionized while he is connected with it. Altogether, it is a pretty quarrel as it stands. Some think it is merely a ruse to cover a change of base on the part of this rotary organ.

Thanksgiving was generally observed here yesterday. The greatest feature of the day was a dinner given by the ladies to the soldiers in Harvey Hospital, which passed off finely.

The old school Presbyterian minister here refused to allow the President's Hymn to be sung in his church, on the ground that it had too much abolition twang about it.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27, 1863.

Arrangements are being made for the relief of Illinois soldiers who are now or may be wounded in the present fight near Chattanooga.

Illinois has over seventy-five regiments under the immediate command of Gen. Grant. Trusty surgeons and nurses will be sent by Gov. Yates as soon as they can get ready.

There are now three thousand sick and wounded Illinois soldiers in hospitals at Memphis, Tenn.

The new deal at the *State Register* office don't work well. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," especially when, as in this instance, they cannot agree in their flavoring. Altogether a pretty mess they are making of it between them, and the old readers of the *Register*, accustomed to find in it a faithful echo of the Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are appalled at the medley of sounds it now gives forth on all keys, much like the stage driver's horn that froze up and thawed out all its notes at once.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed in the churches and public offices of this city. At the camps in this part of the State the soldiers were treated to bountiful Thanksgiving dinners.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27, 1863.

Gen. Cox arrived here from Sandusky to-day. He will at once proceed to the field and take command of the 23d Army Corps.

Gen. Hartsuff, whom Gen. Cox relieves, is expected here in a few days, when he will preside over the court-martial of Capt. F. W. Hart, which commences on Monday next.

Brig. Gen. Stedman, who has been in this city for several weeks, left to-day to join his command in the Army of the Cumberland.

Nothing has been heard at headquarters from Gen. Burnside for two days.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27, 1863.

A snow storm commenced early this morning, and has continued all day. We have a fair prospect of sleighing.

There is great rejoicing over the news from Chattanooga. The Union cause gain two votes in the Minnesota Legislature over last year.

A Significant Straw.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 27th.—The town election to-day resulted in the election of the Union ticket by a majority of 118, a change of 800 since last fall, when the Democra- [illegible]

A WATERLOO VICTORY AT CHATTANOOGA.

Bragg's Army Totally Defeated.

THE SKULL OF THE REBELLION BROKEN.

OUR VICTORIOUS ARMY PUSHING ON INTO GEORGIA.

REBELS IN FULL RETREAT ON ATLANTA.

Our Loss 300 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Rebel Loss 15,000—Our Prisoners 7,000.

We Have Captured 60 Guns and 18,000 Muskets.

THD REBEL STORES AND TRAINS LARGELY DESTROYED.

BURNSIDE COMPLETELY RELIEVED AND LONGSTEET IN DANGER.

HOW GRANT PREPARED TO KEEP THANKSGIVING.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7:15 p. m.

To Major General Halleck:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major General.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—Midnight.

To Major General Halleck:

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge, from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about forty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of prisoners. We captured 2,000 prisoners, of whom 200 were officers of all grades, from Colonel down.

"We will pursue the enemy in the morning. The conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously, at six different points.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS, Major Gen."

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27, 1863—10 a. m.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

The rout of the enemy is complete. He has abandoned his wagons and caissons, and pieces of artillery are found everywhere. Bragg's loss in artillery is fully sixty pieces. A large number of prisoners have been captured. Pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning. We start for there in a few hours.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27, 1863.

Our victory is even more complete than was last night supposed.

Our prisoners will not fall below four thousand, and we can't have taken less than sixty pieces of artillery. All portions of our troops did well in the fight, and all covered themselves with glory.

The rumor is not credited that we have met with misfortune at Knoxville. The rebels abandoned Tunnel Hill last night, so that we now have entire possession of Missionary Ridge.

The rebels retreated across the Chickamauga, burning their bridges behind them. Our men are still constantly bringing in prisoners.

The losses among such of our troops as stormed Missionary Ridge are quite severe.

Bragg and Breckinridge had regarded this position as so secure that they had selected it as their headquarters, and when our impetuous assault came up they narrowly escaped capture.

The number of prisoners thus far reported is 3,500, but a large number of rebel stragglers are still coming in.

The statements first made, that the rebel army was in full retreat, are probably not correct.

This morning Bragg was at the forks of the Chickamauga Creek, just to the left of the positions to which he had been driven.

LATEST.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27.—The situation to-night is highly satisfactory: Hooker's, Palmer's and Sherman's commands are nearly ten miles beyond Chickamauga Creek, in pursuit of the crumbling army of Bragg, who is making every effort to escape.

Our advance is near Dalton.

In a sharp fight this morning Palmer's advance took four guns and 300 prisoners.

Sherman is reported to have advanced from Tyner's Station, on the left, to-day, and cut off 2,000 rebels.

The roads along which Bragg is retreating is lined with caissons, wagons, commissary and medical stores. Prisoners say it is impossible for the rebel leaders to make their troops stand.

Col. Long's cavalry command returned from a raid on the East Tennessee Railroad, to-night. They destroyed the road.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1863.

Dispatches from Chattanooga speak in the most glowing terms of the conduct of that part of Hooker's corps which stormed Missionary Ridge, and subsequently pursued their advantage by attacking other positions held by the enemy. Sheridan's and Wood's divisions, now under Hooker, went over the ground, which was deemed perfectly impracticable, and climbed precipitous places where no commander would have thought of ordering his troops.

They acted under no orders from superior officers, but after taking Missionary Ridge, they swept on in one resistless wave of attack. The ground they crossed was enfiladed on both right to left. They were subject also to heavy fire in front. So precipitous was the ground that some of the men had to throw down their muskets in order to climb up, but they still went ahead, and in some cases absolutely plunged into rebel rifle pits and attacked the enemy with their fists.

A column is already in motion for the relief of Burnside, under Gen. Wilcox, and reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as practicable.

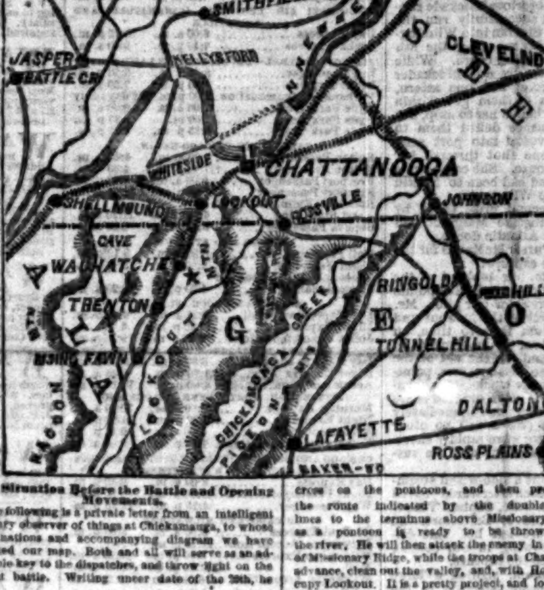
Parson Brownlow is in the interior, and is working hard to keep open communication with the army.

Still it is not possible that he can long find this position tenable. It is understood here that the investment of Knoxville is on the north side only, and it is also believed that by this time Longstreet will have discovered a force other than Burnside's to contend with.

The measures taken by Grant for Burnside's relief must prove successful, and eventually result in the capture of the rebel force or their ignominious retreat.

We have secured the country for fifteen miles above and below Cleveland [illegible] foundery at Cleveland where a [illegible] quantity of munitions of war were stored. One hundred wagons loaded with baggage [illegible]

CHATTANOOGA AND VICINITY.



The Situation Before the Battle and Opening Movements.

The following is a private letter from an intelligent military observer of things at Chickamauga, to whose explanations and accompanying diagram we have adapted our map. Both and all will serve as an admirable key to the dispatches, and throw light on the recent battle. Writing under date of the 20th, he says:

A most important movement is now taking place, particulars of which have reached me. I will tell you privately what is on the tapis. Let me first give you the position of the army, and with the rough plan of the country which I enclose, you will understand the situation. There is one brigade at Bridgeport on the south side of the river, one at Shell Mound, and another at Whitesides. Gen. Hooker's Eleventh and Twelfth Corps occupy Lookout valley to the butt end of Lookout opposite Chattanooga, and General Thomas' army—the Fourth and Fourteenth Army Corps—Chattanooga. One division of the Fourteenth Corps (Palmer's)—that commanded by Jeff. C. Davis—is on the north side of the river above Chattanooga. This is the position of the Army of the Cumberland and Hooker's army. Now Gen. Sherman is here with his army. One division of that army is at Trenton, and the rest will move by the road to Brown's Ferry, cross on the pontoons, and then proceed by the route indicated by the double dotted lines to the terminus above Missionary Ridge, as a pontoon is ready to be thrown across the river. He will then attack the enemy in the rear of Missionary Ridge, while the troops at Chattanooga advance, clean out the valley, and, with Hooker, occupy Lookout. It is a pretty project, and looks feasible. The enemy must fight or run. In the latter case, of course we occupy these important strategic points without bloodshed. While these movements are progressing on the left and centre, it is not unlikely that the division at Trenton, properly reinforced, may swing over Lookout range into Chattanooga Valley or McLemore's Cove, and attack the enemy in his rear there also. I do not see how this movement can fail of success. If they fight us they will have to fight fully 100,000 veterans, without counting Burnside's army. Longstreet's corps will have to remain at Sweet Water to keep him in check, as otherwise while we were engaging the rebels here in front, Burnside would attack them on their flank. In the event that they run, we must capture a large number of prisoners. If they fight they'll be whipped. I believe this is a fair statement of the situation, and I think, with the aid of the diagram enclosed you will fully understand it.

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was attacked subsequently by a superior force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, but succeeded in bringing his prisoners off. Our loss in the three days fight will not exceed 3,000. Major General Logan has arrived.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1863.

GEN. GRANT'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Gen. Grant's latest dispatches of last evening, which have not found their way into the newspapers, are very confident in their tone. It seems certain that he has won a great victory, and that the result will be the instant retreat of the enemy toward Atlanta. News of such a retreat is hourly expected at the War Department and the White House.

Great jubilation is manifested, and all hands have given earnest thanks to-day.

The relief of Burnside and the quick skedaddle of Longstreet are the logical consequences of Grant's splendid movement. For Burnside no further apprehension is felt, as nothing more than the fear that he may have been overwhelmed before Grant began to stir.

Longstreet must rejoin Bragg. If the victory is as complete as is now supposed, the last rebel position is turned, and nothing but disorganization can follow.

Our forces will move into the heart of the Cotton States, and the Confederacy will be overrun.

LATER.

There is great rejoicing here over the result at Chattanooga. Unless Grant be able to pursue an enemy supposed to be completely routed, the belief is that this practically ends the heavy fighting for the winter, excepting along the sea coast.

Thanksgiving was observed by the closing of the Departments and places of business, religious exercises, a big dinner in the hospitals, &c.

Brigadier General W. S. Smith is announced by General Grant, as Chief of Cavalry for the military division of the Mississippi. Reports to be made to him at Nashville.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED SURGEONS.

Ninety-five of our surgeons, from Libby Prison, arrived here to-night. Dr. J. K. Bellsford, and other surgeons captured at Chickamauga are among them.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26, 1863.

Bragg's retreat from his position of last night is represented as a perfect rout. Sheridan reached Chickamauga Station at 4 o'clock this morning, captured 500 prisoners, four guns and a number of pontoons. The enemy attempted to burn the bridge behind him, and partially succeeded. They burned the depot and all the stores at Chickamauga.

Sherman crossed the Chickamauga in the forenoon. Hooker was reported at Ringgold at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Captures and desertions are rapidly thinning the rebel army.

The number of cannon captured, thus far reported, is fifty-two, including the celebrated Loomis' battery, lost at the Chickamauga.

Sherman's loss is much less than at first estimated; it will not exceed 500.

Nearly 6,000 prisoners have been reported. Breckenridge's son, and Major Wilson, his Chief of Staff have been brought in. Breckinridge himself narrowly escaped.

A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy, and is not improbable that another disastrous defeat will be forced upon him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1863.—12:30 p. m.

Advices received this morning by the War Department from Grant state that the pursuit of the rebels was continued yesterday by Hooker and Thomas. Bragg attempted to make a stand at Chickamauga Station, but was again forced back. The rebels were in full retreat on Dalton. There is nothing later from Burnside.

It is conjectured that Longstreet will attempt to rejoin Bragg, but ample provision has been made to prevent the consummation of any such attempt. He will therefore be forced to retreat into Virginia if he is able to get away at all.

There is official authority for asserting that in the several battles just fought before Chattanooga, we have captured 7,000 prisoners at least.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The reports from Chattanooga, received at the War Department, represent that 3000 prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with 52 cannon, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 10 flags. The rebel forces were utterly routed, and to-day are in full retreat towards Dalton, Ga. They are burning the bridges after them to retard pursuit; they are also burning their depots and stores, and abandoning everything that will embarrass them in their flight.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—The *Journal's* special from Chattanooga, says:

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Cincinnati last night to the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, says we have some reports from Knoxville which seem to indicate that Gen. Burnside is perfectly secure in his position.

The rebel cavalry are now in the country between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, but no damage has been done to Gen. Burnside's communications as yet.

Longstreet has not made a heavy assault upon the city, but seems to be anxious to secure prominent positions for his batteries, so that he can command the place from different points, and demand a capitulation. He acts as if his force was not sufficient to hazard a heavy battle.

General Breckinridge's son has just been brought in, a prisoner. Among the killed Captain Barney, Lieutenant Wise and Colonel Putnam. Among the severely wounded are Captain Daniel O'Connor and Captain Browse. Wounded—Lieut. Col. Gilmore, Capt. Davis, Adjutant Tucker, Lieutenant Colonel Heath, Major Johnson, and Adjutant Bond.

Our camp-fires were last night blazing along the crest of the whole ridge for a distance of eight miles. Bragg is expected to withdraw under cover of the night. At dark Bragg was in line of battle to cover the Knoxville Railroad. It is believed he will not hazard another battle.

Our army is again aglow with enthusiasm, and eager to pursue.

[illegible] report the rebel army terribly demoralized [illegible] resistance; also that Bragg will fall back to Atlanta.

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completes our line along the whole length of Missionary Ridge.

FROM THE 88TH ILLINOIS.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.

G. M. Kimbark, Chicago:

We have stormed and taken Missionary Ridge. The flag of the 88th Illinois was the first of our brigade on the enemy's works.

KILLED—First Lieutenant Charles H. Lane, Second Lieutenant H. L. Bingham.

WOUNDED—Major George W. Smith, First Lieutenant D. R. Chester, First Lieutenant Titsworth, First Lieutenant, Wm. Lawrence, Second Lieutenant and Adjutant D. B. Cole.

Col. Geo. W. Chandler and other officers of our regiment safe.

CHARLES T. BOAL,
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Major Charles W. Davis, of the 51st Illinois, was slightly wounded—doing well. He was in command of the regiment.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 27.—The killed in the 36th Ohio are P. J. Hesselroads, Amos Rose, A. V. Coy, J. Wakeman, Wm. Surgeon, H. S. Johnson, J. P. Stone, F. L. Grimes, Rufus Mapes. Wounded—Capt. J. C. Selby, Lieut. O. T. Wood, Lieut. J. M. Hamlin. Killed, 9; wounded, 66.

Killed in the 92d Ohio—Capt. Whittlesey, Lieut. Turner, Lieut. Townsend. Wounded Lieut. Col. Putnam, Lieut. Putnam—8 killed, 45 wounded, 4 missing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* states that a large amount of cotton, the some amounting, it is believed, to nearly 2,000 bales, is reported accumulated at Atlanta, Georgia, belonging to the people and to the rebel Government. It is expected that General Grant intends making rapid movement on that point. It will be difficult to remove any considerable portion of the cotton in time to save it from capture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Official information has been received from Burnside to the 23d, and induces the belief that he is safe. He will be supplied and reinforced.

The *Tribune* special says:

Although Gen. Burnside is invested by rebel forces in position on the north side only of Knoxville, and although no direct advices have been received from him during the last few days, it is believed the measures General Grant has taken for his relief, will be successful, and his assailants will soon find themselves on the defensive, with a fair prospect of being taken prisoners, or forced into an inglorious retreat.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Dispatches to the 23d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Richmond papers contain the following dispatches:

Between two and three o'clock this morning the enemy, on several barges, approached Sumter. Upon being hailed from the fort, they answered with oaths. They discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted some 15 or 20 minutes, when the barges withdrew.

Moultrie, Bee, and Johnson opened on the barges. It is not known what damage has been done them. Major Elliott says it was a feigned assault.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22d—Last night eight shells were thrown into the city, between 12 and 2 o'clock. Ten buildings were struck, but no person injured.

The fire on Sumter continued heavy during the night. One white man and two negroes were killed in the fort, yesterday.

A spirited fight between the enemy's batteries Gregg and Wagner, and our batteries Bee and Simpkins, together with Fort Moultrie and Johnson, took place this afternoon. Gregg opened heavily on Moultrie, and Wagner on Johnson. Our fire, particularly from Simpkins was remarkably accurate, compelling the enemy to leave their guns at every fire.

The contest closed at dark. Firing on Sumter continues heavy.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

From Havana—The Revolution in the Spanish West Indies, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—We have received files of the Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian*, per the steamer Corsica, from which we glean the following:

The Turk's *Royal Standard* says that the Spanish troops in Puerto Plata are said to be nearly 4,000 strong. Several hundred had arrived from Havana to act as laborers to the Spanish troops.

A provisional Dominican Government has been formed in Santiago.

Southern blockade runners are very active, no less than four steamers having arrived at Nassau from Wilmington alone since Oct. 25.

A new steamer, evidently intended for blockade running, had arrived from Greenock.

Local news unimportant.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—Several mails are here from St. Domingo but nothing new has transpired. They merely report details of old affairs. Gen. Vargos has been obliged to issue a sort of explanatory proclamation, explaining the blockade declared by General Rivas.

Reports are flying around that the St. Louis sunk the Georgia, and *vice versa*, but I think we have no certain information here; though as the St. Louis and Georgia are both in the neighborhood of the Canary Islands there may be some truth in the news.

Two cargoes of slaves have been landed on this island lately.

From Richmond and the South.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Richmond papers of the 24th declare that war is the sole policy of the South, and mentions with considerable bitterness that one or two papers in Georgia as well as in North Carolina are advocates of peace.

The *Examiner* states that a plot of Union prisoners to burn Richmond has been discovered.

Twenty-eight hundred Union prisoners have been sent from Richmond to Danville, and a large prison is also being erected in Georgia for their accommodation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The ninety-five surgeons recently released from the Libby Prison, captured at various times and in different departments of the army, arrived here to-day. They embarked at Richmond, but were ordered below decks until they had passed the rebel works at Fort Darling. They had no opportunity of learning the number of troops in that city. The clothing and provisions which have reached there have been distributed, affording great relief, and cheering the suffering prisoners. The supplies, however, are not equal to the demand. One of surgeons says their condition was much alleviated by the permission to purchase necessaries outside of their prisons. They generally appear to be in good physical condition. While on their way hither they prepared a statement of the condition of the prisoners in the several places of confinement, and the description of fare and other points of interest on [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Meade has Crossed the Rapidan.

AQUIA CREEK AGAIN HIS BASE OF SUPPLY.

Lee must Fight or Run Away.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1863.

At daylight this morning, Gen. Meade's army began forcing the passage of the Rapidan at Germania Ford and two other points. A hard fight occurred at Germania Ford, where the rebels had massed their forces. The fighting lasted along the line for about three hours.

The whole army is now on the south bank of the Rapidan. The line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, has been abandoned, and supplies for the army will hereafter reach it by way of Aquia Creek, Falmouth, and Fredericksburg, and workmen are already there with materials for repairing the railroad. The fact that the passage of the Rapidan was so easily forced, is considered as conclusively showing that Lee's army has been greatly weakened.

Deserters taken yesterday estimate the rebel army at 42,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 145 pieces of artillery, but the probabilities are thought to be that this is rather under than over the figures.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A dispatch from Germania Ford dated 6 o'clock this morning states that our whole army crossed without any opposition that could be called serious. At Germania, Cobb's Mills and Culpepper Fords there was considerable artillery firing and skirmishing along the line, but nothing that amounted to a battle, and the rebel pickets fell back as ours advanced.

Intelligence from the front from a private source brings the news down to half-past nine o'clock this forenoon. At that time all the army trains and transportation had followed the army across the Rapidan, and were pushing rapidly forward without serious opposition. One column was advancing in the direction of Chancellorsville. The main body is in two columns, moving in the direction of Orange Court House, between which point and Gordonsville the rebel army is supposed to be intrenched.

We only have railroad connexion as far as Rappahannock Station.

When the train left there this morning, heavy and loud firing was heard in the direction of Orange Court House. In the opinion of many it is thought that it was the beginning or precursor of a general engagement.

Late information states that the 2d corps crossed at Germania Ford, the 3d and 6th at Jacobs, the 5th and 1st at Culpepper. Headquarters to-day were at Robertson's on the road to Orange Court House.

A cavalry reconnoissance to-day reports the enemy six miles south of that point, drawn up in line of battle, but Lee is seeking to make the best of his way to Richmond.

The roads are in a fair condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Nothing whatever has reached us, up to 4 p. m., from the Army of the Potomac.

The firing on our front, reported by passengers by yesterday evening's train, heard in the course of yesterday from the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was doubtless but the usual cannonading occurring when either party is driving in the advanced pickets of the other, as we were doing yesterday in the vicinity of Germania Ford.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The *Republican* has the following in an extra:

The Army of the Potomac advanced yesterday morning, and undoubtedly crossed the Rapidan without much opposition, as firing was heard at Bealton Station. It commenced at 9 o'clock and was kept up till 3 p. m., the sound receding all the time, until at last it was scarcely heard. This is thought to be evidence that Lee is retreating towards Richmond.

One of our officers recently asked Commissioner Ould whether he would agree to a partial exchange of prisoners, and whether, if we sent him say 5,000 rebels now in our hands, he would release an equal number of our own. He gave a negative response.

The estimates for appropriations, as recently published, are in many respects incorrect. The publication was not authorized by the Treasury Department. Even the present official estimates cannot be regarded as conclusive, because national obligations may be made before they are laid before Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: "It is feared that the clothing and provisions sent by our Government to the Union prisoners have never reached them, but have been sent to Lee's army. One who saw the prisoners, some 2,000, on the way to Danville, says that they hadn't a blanket, and all were filthy and ragged. It is Gen. Meredith's opinion also that the rebels have broken faith in this matter."

Another army of the Potomac dispatch to the *Herald*, 26th, states: The army moves at daylight. The rebels have only a strong picket force, with some artillery, below Mitchell's Ford. Their line extends along the south bank of the river from the vicinity of White's Ford to Mile Run, where it bends to the south, following the west bank to Mile Run, which is strongly fortified. At the fords below Mile Run, they merely have small detachments of troops, with artillery, to prevent our scouting parties from crossing. But it is possible, since the publication of Gen. Meade's plan of movement, and the consequent suspension of the movement, they have strengthened these points and will make a desperate effort to hold them. A battle is expected at Germania Ford or at Jacobs' Mills, perhaps at both.

The corps of A. P. Hill has the left of the rebel line, and that of Ewell the right. Hill's corps was reviewed by Jeff Davis in person on Tuesday, and Ewell's yesterday.

Information has been received, of a positive nature, that the rebel Gen. Posey died from wounds received in the battle of Bristoe's Station. Ewell has been absent from his corps for some time, from sickness, and it is reported in the rebel lines to-day that he also is dead. Early is commanding the corps temporarily.

On Monday Gen. Gregg moved his division of cavalry, according to orders issued the evening previous. He crossed the Rapidan at Ellis' Ford, with his whole command, capturing a few prisoners, and driving the rebel pickets back with some loss. When he had perfected his crossing, he received countermanding orders, and was obliged to recross to this side of the river.

Another dispatch to the *Herald*, same date, says: "At Manassas artillery firing was heard during the morning, which appeared to be in the direction of the fords on the Rapidan.

"There is some mud, which to a limited extent, impedes the progress of our artillery and supply trains, but the roads are corduroyed, so that nothing has stuck thus far. It is the first time for a long period that the Army of the Potomac has cut itself loose from supply stations, and moved with its supply trains laden for a long march. Never has it been in a condition to move with so great celerity as now. Every pound of baggage and camp equipage not necessary for daily use has been sent to the rear. The weather is magnificent. The last supplies for the present on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was issued to the army late last night, and early this morning the depot of the Commissaries and Quartermasters, with all their tents and camp equipage, were sent to Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A gentleman who reached this city last night from the Army of the Potomac says Jeff Davis reviewed his troops on Wednesday. The roads are now in a tolerably good traveling condition.

The news from Chattanooga was telegraphed from Washington to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and as soon as it became known to the soldiers, they received it throughout our now moving lines with the wildest delight and cheers. They are all enthusiastic to follow the brilliant example of their co-patriots, and will very soon have that opportunity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Accounts received to-night from the Army of the Potomac say that our troops broke camp yesterday morning and marched towards the Rapidan in three columns—the right, consisting of the 3d Corps, supported by the 6th, was ordered to cross at Jacob's Ford, the 2d Corps to cross at Germania Ford, and the 5th, supported by the 1st, to cross at Culpepper Ford, between Germania and Ellis Ford. The centre column arrived at Germania about noon. Only a small picket of Georgia cavalry were seen on the other side. The latest reliable intelligence is that Lee's forces does not exceed 50,000 men. Ewell, if not dead, has retired from the command of his corps, in consequence of disability. He has been succeeded by Gen. Early. The rebel cavalry is nominally 6,000 strong, but in fact much less. Early's corps is fortified at a point near Mountain Run, south of the Rapidan, following the crest of the hills westwardly to the railroad, where it connects with Gen. Hill's corps, which covers the Rapidan, thence westwardly to the enemy's right flank near the mountain, protected by a line of works diverging from the river defenses running south, then southwest, resembling our position at Gettysburg.

Our [illegible]

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tion. A portion of our troops reached the other side of the Rapidan yesterday, and the remainder to-day, together with headquarters, which moved before 9 o'clock this morning.

The enemy was discovered in force, but contracted his lines and fell back from the river. No opposition was made to our crossing except at one of the upper fords.

Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, heavy cannonading commenced and continued up to 3 this afternoon, without intermission, but no particulars of the engagement have been received at Washington.

It was probably along both sides the plank road in front of the Orange Court House, as this was expected to be the battle field late last night.

Mosby, with a force of cavalry, captured a train while it was moving from Brandy Station to our front. He secured fifteen wagons and 120 mules, and burnt nineteen wagons. They were loaded with oats.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1863.

ONE REASON WHY.

The reason that the War Department estimate of expenses for the ensuing year are two hundred and three millions less than last year, is the belief that it will be possible to reduce our force greatly by July.

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Half a million dollars has been raised for a National Bank in New Orleans.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Samuel Sargent, of Lincoln, Illinois, C. N. Hayden, Eaton Rapids, Michigan; Luther Bensie, Laporte, Michigan, have been appointed examining Surgeons.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Army of the Potomac is at last in motion again. This morning our soldiers are in excellent spirits over the good news from their brothers in arms at Chattanooga. The rebel extreme left is now understood to rest at the Madison C. H., this side of the Rapidan, and at the foot of the Blue Ridge. Its right is on the heights back of Fredericksburg, which are occupied by one division of Ewell's corps. Preparations for winter quarters are said to have already been made along this line.

GLEANINGS FROM THE REBEL PRESS.

Full files of Richmond papers from the 15th down to the 24th are just received, but they contain little of marked interest. The currency question still seems to absorb their columns. Communications are published, and complicated financial schemes are elaborated.

The *Dispatch* of the 20th, in referring to one of these schemes says:

> The first thing to be done is to stop the issue of more Treasury Notes. Unless this be done all farther action upon the subject is evidently vain, for it is redundancy of currency that has raised prices to their present fabulous height; and that having occasioned depreciation in first instances, renders its downfall more inevitable as the volume increases.
>
> The circulation is now $850,000,000; the treasury issues $60,000,000 a month. In a year we shall have a circulation of $1,250,000,000. A barrel of flour now sells for $50 a barrel, and the price will keep pace with the increase of volume and diminution in value of our currency. In a year a barrel of flour will cost $100. Everything continues to go up in the same ratio, no government on earth can stand such a system. There must be radical reformation, or we are done for. It belongs to Congress to make the reform. It must not shrink from the task, but do it speedily and do it effectually.

The *Sentinel* of the 19th, in a leader renewing the campaign of 1863, says:

> It has pleased Providence to curtail our produce of food. Both droughts and rains have diminished our harvests, and more to be lamented still, disease among our swine has lessened our supply of meat. It is truly an affliction to be thus abridged at such a time, but it is affliction that comes from Heaven, and it behooves us to bow to it with reverence and submission, and truly if we desired and needed to receive chastisement it was mercy that came thus rather than the triumph of our enemies, for as one said of old, "It is better to fall into the hands of God, for he is merciful, than into the hands of men." The result, however, is that while we have bread enough for our armies and our families, there is not a sufficiency of meat for so free a consumption as we have been accustomed to. People must reduce their consumption of meat, or the army must suffer. People of cities have already greatly reduced their consumption of flesh. Perhaps high prices had much to do with this, but still the fact is important that with people in the country there is not the same compulsion of necessity, and and they, as we learn, have not all stinted their families or servants of their accustomed indulgence or allowance. We respectfully, but earnestly entreat them to give the subject their attention and to consider it in light of their duty to soldiers.
>
> The very meat which the father feeds away in a superfluity of servants, his son may suffer for in camp. One or the other must be put on short rations. Which should it be? And the question receives double emphasis when we remember that at home we have substitutes for flesh, and in the camp none.

Richmond papers publish correspondence. The *Enquirer* commends some of De Bows statement, and calls him an intelligent, indefatigable Confederate agent.

The *Examiner* of the 22d announces the discovery of a plot on part of the Yankee prisoners to rise *en masse* and effect their escape, while a body of cavalry from Williamsburg was to make a raid towtrds Richmond and aid their escape. It says the guards were doubled and every precaution taken to prevent the execution of the plan.

CHARACTERISTIC REBEL MEANNESS.

There seems to be some ground for regarding as creditable the current statement, that none of the provisions and clothing sent to our prisoners in Richmond ever reached them, but were sent to Gordonsville, for the use of the rebel army. It is also believed that some 5,000 of our prisoners have been sent to Danville.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The army of the Potomac moved early yesterday morning towards the Rapidan, and its headquarters followed at 7 o'clock. The army advanced in three columns, to cross at as many different fords.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Herald's* dispatch from headquarters army of the Potomac, in the field, Nov. 26, says: The whole army of the Potomac is moving this morning, and before this can reach you we shall have had a fight, unless the enemy shall have taken the hint and moved towards Richmond. I never saw an army in better spirits or condition than ours.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

One of the grounds of the cessation of hostilities is the refusal by the rebels to exchange man for man. They insist on the release of the excess on parole. As they have just broken former paroles, we are not very likely to give them another chance again. At a personal interview between Meredith and Commissioner Ould; held at the exchange of surgeons, Gen. Meredith proposed to waive all disputed points, and exchange 16,000 prisoners. The proposition was refused.

PANIC FAITH OF THE REBELS.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant announce that among the prisoners taken at Chattanooga are large numbers of those parolled at Vicksburg and never yet exchanged, and he asks whether he shall proceed against them according to established usage in such cases, which is to shoot the person so found. It is possible it will not be followed, but equally probable that there will not be any parolling after the Vicksburg fashion. It is not easy to see what redress we can have for the crime thus committed by rebel authorities in requiring these men to break their parole.

THE SUPPLIES SENT TO RICHMOND.

The released surgeons state, that before leaving Richmond they saw piles of boxes of provisions lying on the wharf, which had apparently been landed there from steamers on the James River, and it is hoped that these may have been the supplies sent up by flag of truce steamers to our prisoners, and that, instead of having sent them to their own men, as was feared, they have only neglected to distribute them to ours.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS.

A Statement by the Released Federal Surgeons.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27th, 1863.

The following statement by the surgeons just released from Libby Prison of the treatment of the prisoners at Richmond, will be presented to the War Department to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

We the undersigned surgeons of the United States army, and recently prisoners in Richmond, Va., consider it our duty to publish a few facts that came to our knowledge while we were inmates of the Hospital attached to Libby prison.

We enjoyed for several months daily access to the hospitals where the sick and wounded among our Union soldiers received treatment. As the result of our observation, we hereby declare it our belief that since the battle of Chickamauga the number of deaths per diem has averaged fully fifty. The prevailing diseases are diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid pneumonia. Of late the per centage of deaths greatly increased, the result of causes that have been long at work, as insufficient food, clothing and spirits brought on so often by long confinement.

It may seem almost incredible when we affirm, of our personal knowledge, that in the hospitals for Union soldiers, the average mortality is near forty per day, and upon the most reliable testimony, we are forced to believe that the deaths in the tobacco factories and upon the Island will raise the total mortality, among all the Union prisoners, fifty per day, or fifteen hundred monthly.

The extremely reduced condition of those brought from the island argues that hundreds quite sick are left behind, who with us would be considered fit subjects for hospital treatment. Such, too, is the fact as invariably stated by scores we have conversed with from that camp. The same, to a degree, holds true of prisoners in the city.

It would be a reasonable estimate to put the number who are fit subjects for hospitals, but who are refused admittance, at five hundred. A thousand are already under treatment in the three hospitals, and the Confederate surgeons themselves say the number of patients is only limited by the small accommodations provided. Thus, we have over ten per cent. of the whole number of prisoners held classed as sick men, who need the most assiduous and skillful attention, yet in the essential matter of rations, they are receiving nothing but corn bread and sweet potatoes. Meat is no longer furnished to any class of our prisoners except to the few officers in Libby Hospital, and all such or well officers or privates are now furnished with a very poor article of corn bread in place of wheat bread bread, unsuitable diet for hospital patients prostrated with diarrhea, dysentery and fever, to say nothing of the startling instances of individual suffering and the horrid pictures of death from protracted sickness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upon our attention. The first demand of the poor creatures from the island, was always for something to eat. Self-respect gone, half-clad and covered with vermin and filth, many of them are too often beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulances brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven of them died. Again eighteen were brought, and eleven of them died in twenty-four hours.

At another time twenty-four were admitted, and in a single day ten of them died.

Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that under a treatment of systematized abuse, neglect and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming prematurely broken down in their constitutions, must be reckoned by thousands.

We leave it for others to say what is demanded by this state of things. The Confederate daily papers, in general terms, acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorial by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankees deserve.

The *Examiner*, in a recent article, begrudged even the little food the prisoners did receive, and sold boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system, and recommended starvation and exposure as well calculated to dispose of us.

All this is true, and yet cold weather is hardly commenced. We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the bitter frosts of winter. Recently seven hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville. In two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated forms and pallid faces of men a few months since, robust and in vigorous health.

Numbers were without shoes, nearly all without blankets, or overcoats, and not a man did we see who was well and fully clad. But to the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, all ranks, be it recorded, that all along they have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and spurning all idea that their Government had forgotten them. They have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause.

In addition to the above statement we want it to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers, connected with the hospitals referred to, Surgeon Wilkins, Sammons and Saban, and the post steward, Hallet, are not in any way, so far as our own observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there, but on the other hand we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness and watchful performance of their duties, with the limited means at their disposal.

Signed—Daniel Meeken, Surgeon U. S. N.; C. F. Simers, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Regt. Indiana Vols.; J. L. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, 118th Ohio Vol. Infantry; A. M. Parker, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Maine Cavalry.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Swazye, at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Lloyd, Park avenue, Mr. JAS. MURRAY, of the Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto, Canada, and Miss NELLIE DUNN, of Chicago.

At Waukegan, Nov. 17th, at the residence of Gen. R. D. Dodge, Mr. J. W. MILLS and Miss GRACE E. DARLING, all of Waukegan.

Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

Nov. 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM H. TURNER and Miss CAROLINE M., daughter of C. C. Otto, both of this city. No cards.

New York and Baltimore papers please copy.

In Lane, Ill., at the house of the bride's father, on the evening of Thanksgiving day, by Rev. S. H. Weller, Mr. WALTER E. LEWIS and Miss ELIZABETH M. LOVEJOY, all of Lane.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, the [illegible] inst., SIMON J. HUESTON, late of Enniskeillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

Irish, London, New York and Canadian papers, please copy.

In this city, on the morning of the [illegible] inst., of disease of the heart, Mrs. RACHEL G. OSBORNE, wife of the Rev. J. W. Osborne, in the [illegible] year of her age. The funeral services will be held at the Bishop's Church, corner of Washington and Peoria street, to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, at his residence, [illegible] State street, on Nov. [illegible], 1863, JOHN BOURKE, a native of Ireland, aged [illegible] years and 11 months. Also, at the same place, on Nov. 26th, daughter of the above named, DELIA BELL, aged 26 years, 4 months and 21 days. Funeral will take place from above place to-day, at 12½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Lake Forest, Ill., Nov. 26th, CHARLOTTE H., wife of Samuel F. Miller, aged [illegible] years. Funeral at Lake Forest to-day, at [illegible] A. M. A special train for the accommodation of friends, will leave Milwaukee Depot, on Kinzie street, at [illegible] A. M. promptly.

In this city, on the [illegible] inst., at the residence of her son, Sol. A. Smith, ELIZABETH P., relict of the late Solomon Smith, aged [illegible] years. The remains were taken East last evening for interment.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, H. H. Taylor, of Freeport, Ill., Mrs. CATHERINE BOGUE CHATFIELD, aged [illegible] years.

New York and Utica papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED.—On consignment,
100 Sacks of Rice,
Which we offer for sale cheap.
THOS. CLARKSON & SONS.
23 South Water street.

THE LADIES LOYAL LEAGUE will meet at the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Methodist Block, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28th, at 2½ o'clock P. M. A general attendance of the members is requested, as officers for the ensuing three months will be elected.
By order of the Secretary.

THE GLORIOUS NEWS FROM our army has raised the spirits of our people, but Everitt has not raised the price of those
Superior Cartes de Visite.
They are still taken at 137 Lake street for $2 per dozen.
RAY NIER, Agent.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of the new anaesthetic agent the "Muriate of Oxygen," or Improved Nitrous Oxide," at the Dental Rooms of Drs. BUSH & NOBLE, 128 Clark street.

$5000 TO LOAN FOR three years on Improved City Property.
D. K. PEARSONS,
123 Randolph street.

$10 REWARD will be given for any information concerning Hugh Bartley Hodgson, a boy about fifteen years old, having auburn hair, hazel eyes, well grown for his age, a large scar on his right foot caused by a burn, who left the residence of his parents, about six miles southwest of Hackwine Station, Putnam county, Illinois, by his anxious father,
JOHN L. HODGSON.

ASHLAR LODGE NO. [illegible] F. & A. M.—A special meeting of Ashlar Lodge No. [illegible], F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall in Metropolitan Building, LaSalle street, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work on First Degree. Members of the fraternity are invited to attend.
By order of W. M.
E. W. JONES, Secretary.

AIR HEATING FURNACES,
(BEECHER'S PATENT,)
AT BEECHER & PARKER'S,
39 MADISON STREET.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
The subscriber wishes to form an active
PARTNERSHIP
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FOUND—A small sum of money. The owner can have the same by identifying [illegible]

New Advertisements.

MEN'S
Fashionable and Well-Made
CLOTHING,
CONSISTING OF
OVERCOATS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
From Common to the best English Beavers.

THE STYLE, WORKMANSHIP and TRIMMINGS of which is equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK in this city. We have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of English Walking and Sacque Coats, both Double and Single Breasted. Also, a large assortment of Dress Coats, of Beavers and Fine Cloths. Of Pants and Vests, we have

Over a Thousand Different Patterns and Qualities.

Our stock embraces everything to be found in the LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK, and it is our full determination to allow no house engaged in the trade to undersell us. We believe you will find it to your interest to call and EXAMINE OUR GOODS and PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

DEGRAFF & POOLE,
Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

WALSH'S BOOK LIST.
TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN. By H. W. Longfellow
LETTERS TO THE JONESES. By Dr. Holland
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD. By Ik Marvel
FATAL MARRIAGE. By Mrs. Southworth
REJECTED WIFE. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens
WHITTIER'S POEMS. Cabinet Edition. 1 vol.
HOLMES' POEMS. Cabinet Edition. 1 vol.
SOUNDINGS FROM THE ATLANTIC. By Dr. O. W. Holmes
"PECULIAR." By Epes Sargent
ALICE OF MONMOUTH. By E. C. Stedman
PIQUE
FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD
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NOTARY'S NOTE. Paper
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PATENT
Champion Fire Proof
SAFES.
The only Safe ever made that is in every instance has always preserved its contents in the Fire.
ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED AND IN THAT RESPECT ARE FIFTY YEARS BEHIND HERRING'S.
Don't buy any Safe whose makers can't show this evidence, nor don't buy any Safe that has nothing but
PAINT TO RECOMMEND IT.
The old Fogy Safes are those which
Fail to Preserve their Contents
When put to the test, as all have done except
HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION.
Call and see specimens of our styles on the sidewalk in front of our store.
HERRING & CO.,
40 STATE STREET

$100 REWARD
FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING OF THE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
OR RELIEVE
CONSUMPTIVE COUGH,
AS QUICK AS
COE'S
COUGH BALSAM.
G. G. CLARK & CO.,
New Haven, Conn., Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago,
General Western Agents.

GRAND
Exhibition of Tableaux,
AT
Bryan Hall Next Week.

LEATHER BELTING
MANUFACTURED, and warranted to give satisfaction, at [illegible] Lake street, (up-stairs,)
W. H. WHITMARSH.

BOYS'
AND
YOUTHS'
CLOTHING.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
BOYS' OVER-COATS,
WEST OF NEW YORK.
WITH AND WITHOUT CAPES.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, all colors and qualities.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, of Blue and Black Cloths, and Tricot Cassimeres.
Our Assortment is the Largest, our Prices the Lowest, and our Styles the Latest.
Pieces furnished to match our Goods.
DE GRAFF & POOLE,
Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates. Money invested as above for residents or non-residents.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and LaSalle sts.

COAL, COAL, COAL.
W. HULL, Agent
For all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal. Office [illegible] South Clark street. All orders filled on short notice.

43 FRANKLIN STREET.
IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.
We take great pleasure to inform our friends and customers that we have opened at the above place a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LEATHER STORE, with a view to supply them with the best and CHEAPEST French, German and American Calf Skins, Kip and Buckskin Sole Leather, Shoe Kits, (in all colors) and a well selected stock of Findings. As Mr. E. Goodkind is acquainted and for many years a resident of this city, formerly suffering from the firm of Freedman & Goodkind, of Lake street, and Mr. M. Goodkind a well experienced Tanner, having been as well as in France and Germany, it will enable us, we pledge to promise, but to carry out, the above statement in reality. Give us a call, and you will find that our
Motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.
[illegible]
& M. GOODKIND,
[illegible] Franklin [illegible] two doors from Lake.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
among the Photograph artists because CHARLIE MOSHER has opened a new Photograph Room, [illegible] Lake street, where he is turning out [illegible] Cartes de Visite for [illegible] per dozen, or six for $1.00.

GUNPOWDER.
HAZARD'S AND DUPONT'S
GEO. T. ABBEY, AGENT,
[illegible] LAKE STREET.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO.
[illegible]
GUNPOWDER.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Estimates for the support of the Navy Department for the ensuing year are one hundred and forty millions of dollars! Here is something for Congress to investigate. The Navy needs no such sum, nor the half of it. Contractors, jobbers, swindlers may, but the public service don't. Let us talk plainly, guided by past experience. No more iron-clads, no more monitors, no more gigantic line-of-battle ships either of wood or iron, are needed by the Government in its contest with the rebellion. It has more now than it can employ to advantage. There are enough already of deep draft, slow sailing, clumsy iron-clads, and more than enough for useful purposes, unless we are preparing for a foreign war. Six months experience before Charleston has demonstrated that monitors and iron-clads as offensive vessels against land batteries are failures, and the fact may as well be accepted. No iron vessel yet built in this country or Europe, can stand against 300-pounder Parrot guns. The remaining seaports in rebel possession must be taken by the land forces. The fleets can help a little, but the heavy work must be done by the army.

What is demanded of the navy is, an efficient blockade; the rebel ports ought to be sealed up. This has not been done and never can be done with the present style of war vessels, which are made to fight land and sea batteries, but lack in pursuing powers. Speed has been sacrificed for strength. We have mastiffs and bull-dogs in abundance, but few or no grey-hounds of the deep. What is wanted is a class of vessels carrying about two guns—100-pounder Parrots of tremendous speed; long, slim, sharp, light draft, sword-fish, propelled by powerful engines, and manned by eighty or a hundred resolute, active young men. These steamers ought to be able to pass through the water at the rate of eighteen or twenty knots per hour, if that speed be attainable. In other words, they must be swift enough to overtake any British blockade runner in a stern chase, and light draft enough to follow them close in shore. The class of vessels now employed to run the blockade are long, sharp, light-draft steamers with powerful engines—built expressly for speed. These steamers run right through our fleet off Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile and Galveston, in open day. We have not a vessel in either fleet that can catch any of them in a straight race. And this is the sole reason that hundreds of British clippers succeed in conveying cargoes of arms, munitions, and clothing into the rebel ports and escape thence laden with cotton. Occasionally one of these blockade runners comes within reach of the guns of our war ships, and is brought to, or run on shore, but the great majority of them go through untouched. Now and then one of our fast transport steamers catch a blockade-runner in a fair chase or by stratagem; but even they seldom possess the requisite speed.

With nearly three years experience and failure with slow vessels, why does the Navy Department persist in building more of them? Why has it not constructed a score or more of steamers of the utmost velocity for the express purpose of running down, and catching in a stern chase the smuggler ships? Surely our Yankee ship-masters can build steamers that can out-run any thing the British can put afloat. Those swift steamers would be more valuable in the event of a war with France or England, than our iron-clads, as they could overtake and capture any mercantile vessel and run away from such war vessels as they could not whip.

One hundred and forty millions for the Navy! What can the Navy want with such a sum? In truth it can be neither honestly nor usefully expended. A hundred millions of it will become plunder for swindling contractors—that is the fact about it. The cost of building one huge, clumsy, deep-draft iron-clad, would suffice to build a whole fleet of swift, light-draft sword-fish steamers for catching the blockade runners; but the public plunder jobbers do not favor the construction of such vessels; their interests are the other way; more money is to be made by prolonging the war and not hurting the rebels too much. We strongly suspect that the contractors and vultures have fooled daddy Welles, who is a good, honest patriotic, old soul, but his eyes are growing dim by reason of the great weight of years that are upon him. An honest Secretary of the Navy, forty or fifty years younger than he, would get along on fifty millions and catch the blockade runners into the bargain. He might make less preparations for the next war, but he would conduct the present one more efficiently.

SECRETARY CHASE.

The author of the story that Secretary Chase had turned Roman Catholic, in order to make popularity with the people of that church, has just set afloat another rumor about the same personage. The story now is, that old Judge Taney has tendered the resignation of his office of Chief Justice of the United States, to take effect January first—that the resignation is in the President's hands, and that Secretary Chase has also tendered his resignation to take effect at the same time; that the President will fill Taney's vacancy with Secretary Chase, who will thus retire from active political life to the dignity and quiet of Chief Justice of the highest court in the Union. We presume there is not a particle of truth in the report. Governor Chase cannot be spared from the head of the Treasury Department. The public good requires his services in that vastly important position. He has done a great work already, but he has more to do before he has a right to ask to be relieved from his post. His best efforts are required to complete his grand financial programme; to retire and fund the floating debt when the war ends; to perfect the system of taxation, so that the National credit shall be placed on a sure foundation, and a sinking fund be provided for the ultimate payment of the debt. Secretary Chase must stay where he is until he puts his greenbacks on a par with gold, and specie payments are resumed; until he has abolished the ravenous brood of shinplaster shops that have so long afflicted the country, and substituted therefor a uniform system of National banks. When he has reared his financial edifice, put on the finishing touches, and handed the keys of the structure to Uncle Sam, then, and not before, can he tender his resignation and have it accepted. He is more important to his country as Secretary of the Treasury than he would be as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A WAIL FROM MILWAUKEE.

Our readers know that the press, and the snarling portion of the people of Milwaukee have an insatiable spite at Chicago—a feeling which we are most happy to assure the public, is in no respect reciprocated by our citizens. Travelers notice this, to the great discredit of our sister city. The other day, a stranger, standing on the corner of Clark and Lake streets, commenced conversing with one of our citizens, and said he had come to see what kind of a city Chicago really was, for he had heard it so thoroughly "cussed" at Milwaukee, he thought all he had heard of its growth and business activity must be true. While there he asked a gentleman about the distance to Madison. He was answered correctly; but with the additional information that of all the cities of the West, Chicago was the flattest, meanest, and most contemptible of places. Whoever proffered an answer to any commercial, financial, or other question, always ended with a diatribe upon Chicago.

The Northwestern Railway and its extension westward into the State, is a source of most [illegible] spite to our sister city. Take as a specimen the following from the Milwaukee Sentinel, of November 18th:

> We publish in another place of this morning's paper, an article from the [illegible] published at Neenah, which throws some light upon the manner in which our enterprising neighbor is reaching out after Wisconsin trade. The Times [illegible] ... the Chicago and [illegible] ... also, the Chicago and Northwestern Road furnishes the iron.
>
> These are significant facts, and ought to arouse the leading men of this city to an appreciation of the dangers to our business interests which they involve. Not content with pushing a main line of road through the very heart of our State to the Lake Superior region, thus securing to herself that valuable trade, but the Chicagoans are determined to construct such feeders as will effectually take the cream of the trade of Wisconsin. Their surveyors have already been sticking stakes in the Baraboo valley; they are stretching out their arms for the rich trade of our northern counties; they mean to get possession of the Racine and Mississippi and other partly completed lines of road, and if left to manage as they please, they will effect a flank movement, to use a phrase, that will force us to surrender our business interests to more enterprising, if not worthier hands.
>
> What are we going to do about it? What has become of the Air-Line Road to Fond du Lac, that was so recently built on paper? Is it always to be an AIR line, and not a reality? Are we content to sleep on forever, while Delilah clips off our locks one by one? The day of grace will not always be vouchsafed to us, and the time for action is now! Let us improve it while we may.

After reading the above, the public will readily understand why our sister city has so green an eye towards our great national canal project. Its press and people oppose it so venomously, because it ends in Chicago. No epithets are too bitter for them to employ in regard to this noble enterprise.

This feeling in Milwaukee is chronic, and there is little hope that she will ever become sufficiently amiable to have a single neighborly thought towards Chicago. But we submit that each has a field broad enough and rich enough to employ all its energies. Let Chicago build all the railways she can, and Milwaukee do the same. The building of our ship canal to the Mississippi will benefit Milwaukee herself if she had only intelligent comprehension to see it. By enabling gunboats to come up from the Mississippi to the lakes, it may save her own splendid shores and elegant homes from destruction by a foreign foe. Chicago has only the best wishes for the success of the enterprises projected by Milwaukee; why will not our neighbors thereaway cultivate the same friendly feelings, and press and people, when speaking of Chicago, not ape the character and the the speech of a scold.

Delaware.

Nathaniel B. Smithers, the Union Representative elect of the State of Delaware in Congress, though it was known that he had no opponent remaining in the field, received 8,226 votes—the largest number ever given in Delaware for any candidate to any office. The heaviest votes ever before polled in that State are as follows:

1856. Buchanan	8,004
1860. Douglas	1,023
Lincoln	3,815
Bell	3,864
Breckinridge	7,337
1862. Governor Jefferson	8,044
Temple, (Congressional)	8,051
1863. Scattering	214
Fillmore and Fremont	6,483
Cannon	8,155
Fisher	8,014
Smithers	8,226

The copperheads are wise in their generation. They saw it was of no use to breast the tide that is sweeping slavery out of Delaware and out of the country.

The Arlington Estate to be Sold.

The Alexandria Gazette of Monday says: "The Arlington estate, in this county, lately occupied by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the Custis Mill property adjoining, are advertised by John Hawxhurst, W. P. Boleman, and G. F. Watson, 'commissioners,' to be sold for unpaid taxes, &c., under recent acts of the Congress of the United States. The tax due on the Arlington estate is $92.07; penalty, 46,04; on the Mill property, $9.45.

COTTON IN KENTUCKY.—Notwithstanding the very unfavorable season, the Louisville Journal says, cotton has matured nearly as well as usual in the southern counties of that State. The gins are now in operation, several new ones having been sent there this season. It has been customary ever since the country has been settled, to grow cotton in the Southern and western counties for manufacture only. Hard-cards for carding cotton, have long been an article of considerable importance, but this year the trade has largely increased, as the quantity of land put in cotton has been greater than usual.

☞ Major General John A. Logan arrived at Cairo last Saturday, from Vicksburg, accompanied by his staff, and left in a boat the same night for Louisville, being on his way to Chattanooga to take command of the 15th Army Corps, in General Sherman's army. The Cairo News says the General "is in excellent health, and looks able to stand any amount of hard knocks."

☞ A. T. Vance, a Judge of Probate in Champaign county, Ohio, publishes an affidavit that he did not vote for Vallandigham. Already is the stigma of having cast such a vote become insufferable.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WASHBURNE.—The correspondent of the Madison, (Wis.) Journal, who is with the Texas expedition, thus writes of Major General Washburne, of Wisconsin, in a letter dated New Iberia, La., Nov. 3, 1863:

"General Dana has assumed command of the 13th corps, which will relieve General Washburne, whom we hope soon to see back in command of our division. General Washburne is to us the redeeming spirit of this army; he has more energy, good judgment, and in my opinion, military ability, than any General in command here."

☞ A Copperhead poet informs Father Abraham, through a so-called Democratic paper on the Reserve, that—

We're coming, Father Abraham,
From Ohio's hills and lakes,
An humble set of Democrats,
With tails between our legs.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Lord Palmerston's Speech—England's Policy Towards the United States and Poland.

[From the London Times, Nov. 10.]

Yesterday being the 9th of November, Alderman Lawrence, the new Lord Mayor, went in state from Guildhall to Westminster, to be formally presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in accordance with a time-honored custom.

After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honored, the Lord Mayor said it afforded him great satisfaction to welcome to that festive board the Ministers of foreign countries. The citizens of London, in common with their fellow countrymen generally, were most anxious to maintain friendly relations with every nation in the world. He had much pleasure in asking them to drink "the health of the Corps Diplomatique," coupling with the toast the name of the Persian Minister. [Cheers.]

The Lord Mayor had now to offer to their acceptance "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers."

Lord Palmerston, in rising to respond, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. When silence was restored he said:

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: For myself and my colleagues I beg to return you their most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which the last toast has been proposed and received. There have been occasions when it was the lot of those who had to explain the state of affairs to congratulate you on the tranquil condition of the civilized world. I am afraid I cannot do that in the present instance; for, although I trust there is nothing in our horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides—in the far distant East—struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us shudder for humanity, and excite our deepest compassion for the countries in which they are occurring. [Hear, hear.] In the far West we see a nation of the same race, the same language, the same religion, the manner and literature as ourselves split into two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed who ventured to predict. [Hear, hear.] Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the objurgations of the one party or the other. [Cheers.] Blandishments on the one side and threats on the other have equally been fruitless to affect our course. [Renewed cheers.] We have felt it our duty to abstain from taking any part in that deplorable conflict. If, indeed, we had thought it had been in our power to put an end to it by friendly intervention, no efforts would have been wanting to accomplish so holy an object. [Cheers.] But we felt that our interference would have been vain, and we deemed it our duty—and in that I am sure we but followed the wishes of the country—to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. [Loud cheers.] In the East also, scenes of a lamentable character are taking place. We there see on the one side a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried out, and on the other side revenge venting itself in acts of murder and assassination. [Hear.] We endeavored to enlist the feelings and opinions of the civilized Europe in a joint remonstrance against that which we thought was unjust. These remonstrances have failed. We have done our duty, we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian empire may at length cease to pursue that course which has drawn upon them the condemnation of Europe, and that peace may be restored upon terms of equity and justice in that unfortunate country. [Hear.] Well, though abroad things look ill, and much misery and calamity are sustained, this country forms a happy exception to that which seems to be the prevailing condition of nations. We have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest; we have been preserved by the conduct of the Government and sense of the country from the misfortunes of war; our population are contented and loyal, and they feel that for a long course of years the Legislature has been occupied in remedying grievances, in removing defects from our laws, in sweeping away those obstructions which the less enlightened policy of former times had placed in the way of the productive industry of the nation. By all these means, I am happy to say, I believe that the commercial and material prosperity of the country has reached a point which it never attained at any former period. [Hear, hear.] Those who know the course of the commerce of the world will tell you that year by year this great city of London is growing more and more to be the centre of all the commercial transactions of other nations, that bills are drawn upon London to pay debts all over the world, that commodities destined for other countries are sent in deposit here—a tribute paid by the people of other nations to the industry, good management, integrity and high honor of our own commercial community. [Hear, hear.] I congratulate you, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, on this happy state of things, and I trust that the people of England will feel that they are greatly indebted for it to the [illegible] ... [illegible] ... to thank you for my own part and on that of my colleagues, and to assure you that we derive the [illegible] gratification from being allowed to join [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Copperhead Somersault—A Game—The Speakership a part of the Game—The Monitor Sangamon—The Copperhead Programme—Extraordinary Gold Discoveries—The Clerkship.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE COPPERHEAD SOMERSAULT—A GAME.

The game set afoot on the part of the copperheads to hoodwink the Union people, is being further carried out. Even that secesh sheet, the Philadelphia Age, which has been nothing but a conduit pipe for treasonable sentiments, has gone into it. Strange to say, a late number has an article calling on the people to volunteer. But this sudden "right about face" is evidently a deep laid plan to enable traitors to get into power. When they succeed in this, they can turn "as you were" as quickly as they have made the present move, and doubtless they will do so. But the people will not trust the party of Jeff. Davis, Floyd & Co., the traitors and thieves who have murdered and plundered, and who are still murdering and plundering the Union men of the country.

THE SPEAKERSHIP A PART OF THE GAME.

But this sudden conversion of copperheads to loyal men has an immediate as well as proximate object. The former is the Speakership. The Union men having but ten to twelve majority at farthest, in the House, it is seriously contemplated by the leaders to overcome it by fraud. And here the cloven foot sticks out at the start, for in order to accomplish this fraud, it is necessary to call in the aid of traitors and secessionists wherever found. And in the first place it is claimed that Gov. Bradford of Maryland has promised the copperhead leaders not to give certificates of election to the Union members elected from that State by overwhelming majorities! The Governor of Western Virginia is also said to have been approached on that subject, and even the Governor of Delaware. A law of Congress makes it imperative on the old clerk of the House not to allow members elect to take their seats without the certificates of the Governors of the States, or unless the members are elected under a law of Congress. The last clause of the act it seems to me, however, covers the case of these members, and if Mr. Etheridge plays into the hands of traitors in this matter, as it is hoped by them he will, the people will know what the design of the whole plot is. I believe it to be a deep laid [illegible] scheme, and a part of this late game of sudden conversion, which has so surprised the country. They, the toadies of these scheming traitors assert, in order no doubt to influence limber backed Union men, that Mr. Lincoln sustains the Governor of Maryland in this contemplated action. But this is utterly false. I may be wronging Gov. Bradford in this whole matter, but it is commonly reported among copperheads here that he is to be the main spoke in this attempt to embarrass the Administration at this most critical juncture. One can hardly think that these sympathizers with treason will undertake to convulse the country with any such move as this at the present time, in view of the overwhelming condemnation of them by the people at the polls. But I have long since learned to believe anything of the copperhead leaders. They are so utterly debauched that they will stick at nothing to aid the dying cause of rebellion and slavery. I might add that some of the party propose to use F. P. Blair's name in this foul transaction. The question is: will he cast his political fortunes with them? I have one theory about this matter, however, and that is, that the late disastrous copperhead defeats will prevent trimmers and weak-kneed Union men from sacrificing themselves by joining this plot.

Should Gov. Bradford refuse these certificates, it would throw out three members from Maryland who would vote with us. Without Anderson, of Kentucky, (a prisoner,) we have eleven majority. Throwing off three would reduce it to eight. It is also hoped by the copperheads that they will get three doubtful Union men from New York and Pennsylvania. This would reduce our majority to two. But this count gives all the Kentucky men to the copperheads, and they certainly will not all vote that way. If they are thrown out, which is not possible, as the Governor is a Union man, the copperhead vote (supposing they all so vote, which is not likely, of course,) is lessened so much. The hope of the copperheads, however, is to unite the Border State men upon some such man as Blair; and thus, by throwing out the Eastern Virginia men, who cannot get certificates, and depending upon Ethridge to play into their hands, elect him. Will Blair lend himself to this scheme, is now the question. That something of the kind is contemplated, I have no doubt, and our majority is so small that every precaution on our part to prevent it should be used.

I hear of no candidate for Speaker on the copperhead side. On our side, Mr. Colfax is here, working like a beaver. I learn that Mr. Washburne cannot be here till the close of the week. He should be on the ground by all means, as his opponents are either very confident of success or playing the bluff game with a merely pretended strong hand. Mr. Washburne's friends assert that this is the case, and that his prospects are good. The contest is quite exciting; but if the copperhead plot, which I have developed as above, is to be carried out, the excitement will all merge in that, while the country will be called upon to look upon another such scene, (at a most unfortunate time for any political agitation,) as took place when Gen. Banks was elected Speaker. God keep us from it.

THE MONITOR SANGAMON.

This vessel has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, and was under orders to sail this morning. She sprung a leak last night, however, and Capt. Jones, the active and vigilant commander of the Marine Corps in the Yard, had to send his men on board to prevent her sinking. The Captain of the Sangamon could do nothing with his crew. They are a lawless set. One of them stole $900 from an officer last week; and Capt. Jones was two or three times compelled to place a marine guard over the fellows, in the loft where they sleep, with orders to shoot down any man who attempted to leave the building. The officers and men dread these Monitors, and will not go to sea in them, if they can possibly help it. They are as uncomfortable a craft to live in as one can well conceive of. The true way is to send a wooden gunboat with each Monitor and let the sailors live on board it, except a few for taking care of the vessel. When they go into action the crews could go on board, but only then.

ZETA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1863.

THE COPPERHEAD PROGRAMME.

As I stated they would, in a former letter, the copperhead leaders have made an entire change in the programme of the political campaign. They will now go for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and hold the Administration responsible for any shortcomings in this respect. This course has been resolved on in the great secret treasonable organization which controls the party, and which numbers in its ranks senators, members of Congress, and other high personages. The Quincy Herald, in your State, late a bitterly secession sheet, has come out for the new programme. Gen. Singleton and its editor, Brooks, have just made a trip to New York to consult with Wood, Seymour, McClellan & Co., and the result is this sudden sommersault of the author of the 23d resolution and of the paper which he controls. The Springfield Register and Chicago Times are to follow suit; but the natural pig-headed obstinacy of Storey has so far prevented him from yielding to the pressure. Dick Richardson, Toney Knapp, John R. Eden, J. T. Stuart, Lewis W. Ross, James C. Robinson, Wm. R. Morrison, William J. Allen and James C. Allen, of your State, are in the new movement. It is nothing but a K. G. C. game to again hoodwink the people, as was done in the election of members to the Constitutional Convention in Illinois, and is consequently more dangerous to the country than an open opposition. The copperheads found that the mass of their party had deserted them in the late elections, and they look upon this move as means to get them back into the traces again, as well as fool some soft-pated or traitor-hearted Union men, a few of each of which united with the copperheads in the late Constitutional Convention movement in your State. "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," should be our motto in all our dealings with men who have once been proved traitors to the country.

EXTRAORDINARY GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The Report of Judge Edwards, Commissioner to the General Land Office, will endorse the accounts of the extraordinary gold and silver discoveries in the new territories. I yesterday saw auriferous specimens of the richest description, which have been furnished to the Commission by Surveyor General Clarke, of New Mexico, and other parties. I was shown specimens of the bullets which the Indians of Arizona, New Mexico, &c., were in the habit of using for their rifles, which was first noticed by the Jesuit missionary, Father de Surtte of St. Louis, but for a long time considered fabulous. The Missionary's statement is now confirmed beyond cavil. The late unprecedentedly rich discoveries in Arizona, in the region of country watered by the Rio Colorado and branches, which river falls into the Gulf of California at its most northerly extremity, attract the most attention. This is supposed to be the inexhaustible gold region spoken of by Father de Surtte, and which he was offered large sums of money to designate. He refused, on account of his regard for the poor Indian natives, whom he feared would be destroyed by the advent of the whites. But he could not prevent the onward march of civilization, and the whites are now prospecting and digging all over this rich region. Bowie and butcher knives and other imperfect means are used to get out the gold. I saw specimens from the mountains which are rough, with ragged edges, and others from the streams which are worn smooth by the action of water. The Territories of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, and the States of Oregon and California are now proved to be surpassingly rich in gold and silver. Coal beds have also been discovered in Idaho, Colorado and Arizona, which are most valuable, as wood is scarce in those regions. The Mormons keep the mines in Utah as much as possible a secret, but there is no doubt that gold is there also. Judge Edwards' Report will be very interesting.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The candidates for Clerk of the House on the Union side are: Messrs. James Buffington of Massachusetts; Samuel C. Fessenden, Maine; Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania; Green Adams, Kentucky, and Wm. F. Johnson, Pennsylvania. On the copperhead side the leading candidates are Edward Wendell, late printer under Buchanan, and Thos. Florence of Pennsylvania. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, the present Speaker, is also spoken of as a candidate.

ZETA.

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

General Order No. 157—Its Purport—Great Excitement in West Tennessee—Impressment of men at Corinth and LaGrange—Enrolment in Memphis—Stoppage of Trade—Stores Closed and Goods Confiscated—Our Conscription and the Rebel Conscription—Gen. Polk in a new Command—The Forces Under Him—What He Will Attempt To Do—The Scare at Goodrich's Landing—Treasury Agents in Trouble—Cotton from Arkansas—Negro Regiments.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 23, 1863.

The telegraph has informed you of the issuing of General Order No. 157, and its application in this department. No document in the army of the Tennessee, since the outbreak of the war, has created an excitement equal to this. For the two days following its appearance, little else was talked about, and the commotion has not yet died out. It may not be a repetition of what you have had already, for me to state some of the leading points of this document. It closes all trade through the lines in either direction, thus preventing the importation of cotton, and the return of goods of various kinds, in payment for the said cotton. The people of northern Mississippi will be cut off from the articles of food and wear that they have hitherto obtained in large quantities from Memphis. The leniency that the Government has extended to them has been met by continual abuse, and while receiving benefits with one hand, they have been ready to strike a blow at their benefactor with the other.

The reasons set forth for issuing this order are the refusal of the people to conform to the rules and regulations prescribed for their guidance; their persistent and continued smuggling has had its effect in cutting them off altogether from what they might have enjoyed. No permit to take out goods was ever large enough to satisfy their demands, and they have attempted in every way to evade the laws. In the advance of our army recently into northern Alabama, a large quantity of goods were captured in the original packages in which they had come from Memphis. Three mercantile houses in Memphis were found to have shipped these goods to get them forwarded to the enemy's country. It is stated that the original invoices were found with the goods, together with letters implicating the shippers in other smuggling transactions. As soon as this fact was made known the houses in question were closed and the stocks of goods on hand confiscated to the Government. The order for their suppression was accompanied by order No. 157, closing all trade.

The portion of the order authorizing the impressment of as many able-bodied men as might be necessary to fill up the regiments and batteries to the maximum was literally enforced in Corinth and La Grange. Every man capable of bearing arms was at once placed in the ranks and compelled to shoulder a musket. Sutlers, cotton buyers and civilians of every description came under the provisions of the order and were forced to comply with it. A great panic was created among "all unauthorized hangers-on," as Gen. Halleck would term them, and the anxiety to get away was very great. The Provost Marshals refused to give passes except in special cases, and the difficulty of leaving was as great as the inconvenience of staying. Some tried the high-roads, taking a wide circuit for several miles, in order to avoid an encounter with the local pickets. Some of the parties have already arrived here after a long and somewhat disagreeable walk. It is not likely that they will again be found in the vicinity of LaGrange or Corinth.

In this city thus far only a special application of the order has been made. The floating class of persons generally, who have no visible means of support, have been the sufferers. Nearly two hundred gamblers, thieves and loafers have been brought under the provisions of the order, and compelled to do their country some service. The 25th Indiana paraded the streets yesterday, and displayed a force of recruits that it has made under the new order. No person who can show a legitimate and respectable business has been disturbed, and it is generally thought that none will be. The order has been followed by another providing for the enrollment of all persons able to bear arms. This enrollment is made to include all, no matter what may be their occupation. Those who are enrolled for the draft at the North are still liable to this. It is announced as an organization similar to the enrolled militia of Missouri, and will be used for home defence. The only persons exempt are those who are passing through here on their way either North or South. Passes from the Provost Marshal are as difficult to obtain as in Lagrange or Corinth. The boats departing in either direction take but few passengers from here. Many would like to go but cannot get away.

Unless the order is complied with in ten days' time, there will be some extensive impressments. Those who fail to enroll themselves by the first of December will be compelled to enter the service without bounties, and remain there three years, unless sooner discharged. There is a great desire to get away from the town before the ten days are up. A few are obtaining passes, but the great majority are not permitted to leave. The general impression among the knowing ones is that the order will not amount to much, except to place the natives of West Tennessee upon a surer footing. At present, fear is stamped upon the faces of three-fourths of the men who are so unfortunate as to be physically able-bodied. The loss of a great toe is now looked upon as a boon of the highest importance.

While we are pushing forward our conscription the rebels are pushing theirs with much earnestness. In the country west and south of here they are hard at work taking every able bodied man they can find. Every few days they come close up to our lines near Memphis, and sometimes almost within sight of the city. They have scoured the country so thoroughly before this that it is doubtful if they are able to obtain many more recruits for their service. All that they obtain are sent at once southward and incorporated into some skeleton regiments at Holly Springs and Grenada. Cotton buyers occasionally fall into the clutches of the guerillas and are marched off with little ceremony. Day before yesterday two of these gentry were taken and compelled to perform involuntary service to the rebels. The money they had about them was confiscated.

The rebels have a new move on foot in the region south of here. Major Gen. Polk, as will be remembered, was deposed from command in the army of Northern Virginia shortly after the battle of Chickamauga. Being one of the favorites of Jeff. Davis he could not be long kept in retirement. He was sent to a new command in Mississippi, where he would be out of the reach of Bragg. He has been authorized to put in fighting condition all the troops in the State of Mississippi. General Loring has command under him, and the two are using their utmost exertions in procuring men for the field. The conscription is now active all through Mississippi, and the recruits, as fast as gathered, are sent to the camps scattered along between Holly Springs and Canton.

The forces that the rebels will thus gather can hardly exceed fifteen thousand men. Rebeldom has been pretty thoroughly scoured already to procure recruits, so that few more can be had. Polk's new wing will consist mainly of the troops now scattered in small bodies through the State. He is dismounting the guerillas wherever he can bring them under control, and is making them enter into an infantry organization. It is reported that Chalmers has been ordered in to report at Grenada with his whole force, which is to be completely reorganized and refitted. Polk is probably preparing for some offensive movement against our lines. It is probable that he designs annoying us by striking our communications between here and Corinth. It is surmised that he intends the recapture of Memphis. Unless he gathers a much larger army than we think he can, there is no danger of his disturbing us. The defences of Memphis are so strong that it would be an impossibility to take them with any thing like a small force. The enrollment now going on will give us a much stronger force for defence than the rebels can ever hope to bring against us. It may be that a movement would be made in the direction of the Mississippi, in the hope of capturing some heavily freighted steamboats, or of stopping navigation. All such affairs as these would have but a temporary effect. The rebel strength in this southwestern country is so much reduced that it can amount to but little on the offensive.

News was carried above last night of an attack upon Goodrich's Landing by several thousand men under Gen. Price. The whole thing turns out to have been an enormous scare on the part of the people in that vicinity, somebody having seen a few mounted men several miles in the interior and magnified the number as he reported it. There is little danger of an attack like the one mentioned for the simple reason that Price is pretty well ascertained to be in the northeastern corner of Texas at the present time. Beyond the capture of a few boats there would be nothing to gain in return for a long march across Northern Louisiana. The few guerilla bands scattered along the river are the only forces whatever that can disturb the present quiet of affairs.

The Treasury agents were complaining of the new order from the Department headquarters closing the lines against traffic of every kind. They have represented the matter to the authorities at Washington, and a revocation or modification of the order is consequently looked for. It is quite true that the order is a good one, and is very properly issued as far as the military authorities may be concerned, though it is possible it may be in conflict with the Treasury regulations. A little wholesome starvation of the rebels will work excellent results. Managers of menageries bring their wildest and fiercest beasts into subjection by depriving them of food. To shut off the rebel men and women from obtaining the provisions and store clothes that the North contains, will very quickly bring them to terms. With the lines open they are arrogant and boastful. With the lines tightly closed, they quickly become repentent.

It is not until recently that cotton has been allowed to come from Hopefield, Arkansas, on the opposite side of the river. The restriction has been removed, and the cotton is now brought across in considerable quantities. It is principally the product of the St. Francis river region.

The enlistments into the negro regiments are still going on. The negro soldiers on duty are doing excellent service, and acquitting themselves finely. By the vigilance of a negro picket, a few nights since, a rebel mail carrier was captured under circumstances where he would have ordinarily passed unnoticed.

PONTIAC.

The Proposed Peace Congress—Text of Louis Napoleon's Letter.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns, inviting them to a Congress at Paris, has been published to-day. It [illegible] ... from the political [illegible] of Europe, it is impossible not to acknowledge that nearly everywhere the treaties of Vienna have been destroyed, modified, or misunderstood. The Emperor continues as follows:

"We are threatened with a danger so much the more formidable because the improvement effected by civilization, which has bound the people together by an identity of material interests, would render a war still more destructive. Let us not wait before taking our part for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgment, and draw us, despite ourselves, into a contrary direction. Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an international congress with the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials. If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am a sovereign, the most credited with ambitious purposes, and I have got it at heart to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be agreed to, I pray you accept Paris as the place of meeting. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued, becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification."

CAPTURE OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNER BANSHEE.

An Exciting Chase at Sea.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 20th.]

The United States Army transport Fulton, Captain Wotton, arrived at this port last evening, having in tow the notorious blockade runner Banshee, which has successfully run the blockade eight times. She ran into Wilmington at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th inst., from Nassau, with a full cargo. While running in she was chased by one blockader in front of her, one abreast, and one astern, all firing rapidly. One of them got within thirty yards of her and hailed her to stop, but the captain of the Banshee defied them to catch him, and got his vessel into port safe, with the exception of one shot through her hull, aft of the wheelhouse. She came out a few days afterwards, and had been to Nassau and was again bound to Wilmington.

The Banshee is the second prize taken by the Fulton, the first being the Margaret and Jesse, now lying at the Atlantic docks.

We are indebted to Purser McManus for the following report of the capture:

At seven o'clock a. m. our lookout at the foretopmast head reported a sail five points on our port bow, whereupon our pilot, Mr. Mapes, went aloft to relieve the lookout and to report correctly, from time to time, on deck, to Captain Wotton, the movements of the suspicious sail; and by the aid of the glass he made her out to be a steamer, painted white, with two smoke-stacks, and burning soft coal. Captain Wotton ordered chase to be made, which order was immediately obeyed. At this time (7:30 a. m.) no other sail was in sight, and we were rapidly shortening the distance between us and the suspicious steamer.

At 7:50 a. m., made out a side-wheel steamer on our port beam, which afterwards proved to be the transport Delaware, Captain Tilton, from Stono Inlet, bound to Baltimore. In the course of an hour we left her some distance astern, she following in our course, anxious no doubt to see the capture.

At half-past eight a. m. sighted a large steamer on our port beam, steering to the southward, which afterwards proved to be the United States gunboat Grand Gulf, Commander G. M. Ransom, and from all appearances having a heavy head of steam on. Seeing our chase she stood for her; but it was evident to all on board that, as regards speed, she was no match for our game.

At nine a. m. Captain Wotton ordered our rifled gun to be trained upon the chase, and our gunner, Mr. Clifford, soon had a twenty-pounder shell trundling after her. The line of the shot was good, but it fell short of the mark. From this time until she hove to we continued firing at her, the shot going over and around her, and gradually widening the space between us and the Grand Gulf, and nearing the chase, when, after having fired sixteen shots, and after leaving our competitor far astern, the prize hove to, it now being fifteen minutes past ten a. m., off Cape Lookout. A prize crew in charge of the chief officer, Mr. George M. Walker, and the purser, were immediately sent on board, after having transferred the crew and baggage of the prize on board the F., Captain Wotton had two hawsers attached to the prize, now known as the Banshee. At this juncture the gunboat Grand Gulf and transport Delaware arrived at the prize. The captain of the former (the Grand Gulf) sent his executive officer alongside the prize for the purpose of boarding her, but was refused admittance by Mr. Walker, prize captain, who requested him to communicate with Captain Wotton, on board the Fulton, which he did, and very politely offered a prize crew, which was as politely declined by Capt. Wotton. At a quarter to twelve a. m., the Fulton proceeded on her cruise, with the prize in tow.

She is a Clyde built sidewheel steamer, built of steel, and about three hundred and sixteen tons, of a fine model and a beautiful outside appearance, one year old on the 20th inst. Her present cargo consists of coffee, tobacco, dry goods, rope, &c.

It must be soon apparent to the rebels that blockade running is a losing business, and that the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for them. The Navy Department would do well to note the fact that our squadron of blockaders off Wilmington cannot accomplish as much as two army transports, simply because they have not the speed. Their commanders undoubtedly do all they can to drive their vessels. In the case of both the Margaret and Jessie and the Banshee, had it not been for the speed of the Fulton they might have been running to this day in rebel service, at least so far as the speed of our cruisers is concerned.

At the present prices, the cargo of the Banshee is worth no inconsiderable amount, and probably the officers and crew of the Fulton will realize a snug sum for their vigilance and patriotism.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Letter from Solicitor Whiting of the War Department.

The following is a letter addressed by the Solicitor of the War Department to a gentleman in Boston, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published, by our Government relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the suffering of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners. One is the bad faith of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slave-mongers a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country, and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But if this were allowed the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could then, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for further settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here; and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM WHITING.

Unfortunate Catastrophe—Church Blown Down.

Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, the rear wall of the new Baptist church on Lafayette street was blown down, completely demolishing the chapel, which has just been completed in the rear of the main building. The wind, at the time, was blowing a perfect gale, and as the rear gable had been built up to the full height of the roof, and was as yet unsupported by the frame work of the same, it was completely at the mercy of the storm. It was blown outward, falling with a tremendous crash upon the small chapel below. Of the latter there is nothing left but a mass of ruins.

This will be a great disappointment to the members of the congregation, who anticipated occupying the chapel on Sunday next. It will now have to be entirely rebuilt, which will require considerable length of time. The fallen wall can be speedily rebuilt, and be as good as ever.

Fortunately the accident occurred after the workmen had all left for home, otherwise there is no telling what serious consequences might have occurred.—Detroit Advertiser 25th.

Estimates for the Fiscal Year of 1864.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1863.

Incorrect statements have been put forth with regard to the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, which are to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The assertion that the aggregate will be $1,200,000,000 is very wide from the truth, and that fixing it at $900,000,000 is also too large. The heaviest items are in the estimates of the War and Navy departments. The former foot up $[illegible], and the latter about $140,000,000. If the estimates for the other departments are the same as last year, and there is not an element of increase except a slight one in the item of clerical force, the aggregate will but little exceed $[illegible], as thus:

[illegible]	$[illegible]
Interior Department	[illegible]
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

The total of last year's estimate, excluding those connected with the public debt, was $[illegible],000,000, showing a decrease of $152,000,000, from which must be deducted a few millions for the increase in the interest upon the public debt. The falling off is in the War Department estimates which are upward of $[illegible],000,000 less that they were last year. The Navy Department, on the other hand, asks for about double the appropriation made for last year, to which, however, some $20,000,000 were subsequently added in appropriations for the building of iron-clads and other specific purposes. The War Department figures look to a considerable decrease of expenditure, partly in the matter of ordnance and quartermaster's stores, a surplus of these expensive articles being on hand. But the great cause of the decrease is the anticipated reduction in the numerical force of our army, in consequence of the progress that will have been made toward the suppression of the rebellion by next July. The expenses of the Navy Department, on the other hand, must necessarily increase with every vessel added to the fleet.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	[illegible]	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	8:30 p. m.	7:50 a. m.
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:25 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	6:25 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	6:35 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Way Passenger	4:15 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
St. Paul Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Accom'tion	12:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	6:00 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Mail	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accom'tion	5:00 p. m.	8:54 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Hours of closing of Mails at the Post Office.

	Mail Trains leave.	Mails close.	Trains arr.
Mich. South.	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight	10:30 a. m.
	10:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Mich. Central	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight	10:30 p. m.
	10:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Pitts. Ft. W.	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight	[illegible]
	[illegible]	12 midnight	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. Air Line	[illegible]	12 midnight	[illegible]
Cin. & Lou. via Mich. Central	[illegible]	12 midnight	[illegible]
Nor. Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena & Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & St. Lou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation for a governess that can teach the French and English language, or act as nursery maid. Also, any family in want of a dress-maker by the day or week can be furnished by calling at MRS. BALKAM'S Intelligence Office, 160 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A full list of Second-hand Office Furniture, including [illegible] and Copy Press. Address "COUNTING," Post Office Box 2[illegible].

WANTED—An active, intelligent Boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can read and write, to act as porter for a gentleman [illegible]. Good wages given. Apply to WM. M. SMITH, 28 South Clark street, upstairs.

WANTED—Immediately, trustworthy Agents in every county in the West to sell the most popular and valuable publications of the day. Agents are making splendid profits. Address without delay. Circulars and full information sent free. Address WM. H. POST, Box 4128, or call at 84 South Clark street, room No. 2, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Board. A gentleman and his wife want board in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church. A private family preferred, and the best reference given. Address "A N," Box 3821.

WANTED—I want to rent in some good neighborhood, a small cottage with five or six rooms in it, or a suit of rooms suitable for a small family. Will pay rent in advance. Address "ROD," P. O. Drawer 6339.

WANTED—A Book-Keepers situation in a Wholesale or Commission House, by an experienced man—married. Address "F," care Day, Allen & Co.

WANTED.—Teams wanted immediately at the Merchants' Despatch. Five or six teams can have good work by applying at the office, No. 1, foot of South Water street. W. C. PARSONS, Agent.

WANTED—A competent Book-Keeper and General Accountant, who is willing to engage for three or four months, at a moderate salary. Address giving name, references and salary required, Post Office Box 1224.

WANTED—A reliable man having a small cash capital to share and assist the advertiser in the best money making business going. Must be willing to travel. For particulars and interview apply at Room 26, third floor, New York House, 227 and 229 Randolph street, between 9 and 5.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 7 and 5 years. Address "B H," Tribune office.

WANTED—A respectable man, having a small cash capital to share with and assist the advertiser in the best money making business going. Must be willing to travel. Apply this day to Room 26, New York House, 227 and 229 Randolph street, (third floor), between 9 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—Employment by a young man who is a good penman and correct in figures. Should prefer becoming an assistant book-keeper, but has a fair business education. Would not object to any other position whereby he can earn a livelihood. Address immediately "M. V. W." box 2672, Chicago.

WANTED—To Purchase Improved Business Property, in a good location, worth from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. Also, Residence Property, improved or unimproved. Must be well situated. Owners can apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 45 Clark street, room No. 8.

WANTED—A Confectioner and Cake Baker, to whom steady employment will be given. Apply to F. R. ANDERSON, at Booth's Fish and Oyster Depot, or by letter to L. S. THOMPSON, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.—$75 a Month.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—$60 a Month.—We want Agents, at $60 a Month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—Knitting Machine. Every Farmer, to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price, complete, $25. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamps). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee. The candidates must be examined before a Board of Medical officers. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee. Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons. The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon. The candidate must be a graduate of some regular medical college. Non-graduates will not be examined.
J. R. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.
Surgeon General's Office, Nov. 18, 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Frame Residence on the west side of Wabash avenue, north of the railroad crossing, with a lot 52 by 176 feet. House contains eleven rooms, besides bath room, good cellar, large attic, and is furnished with gas, water and sewer. For particulars, apply to JAMES K. BURTIS, at the office of the Chicago Gas Co.

FOR SALE—Two No. 1 Milch Cows. Inquire at Room No. 6 Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, four Houses and Lots; rent for $550; price $3600. Will exchange for a first class farm near Chicago, worth from five, six, seven or eight thousand dollars, paying the balance in cash. Post Office Box 972, Room 16, 120 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Stock and lease of a Tin and Stove store, now doing a good cash business; stock small. The proprietor sells on account of other business, which requires his whole time. Address Post Office Box 4020.

FOR SALE—A good Hoisting Machine and Fixtures—NEARLY NEW. Will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at the Planing Mill, on North Franklin street. Also for sale a good heavy Wagon Box, well ironed. Suitable for hauling grain. R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—A valuable Water Lot, suitable for packing house or manufacturing purposes, located on the South Branch, near Lead & Mixer's warehouse, 208 feet front on the river and 400 deep. It is docked. Will be sold low and terms made easy. Other Lots on the South and North Branches. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Six hundred second-hand Lard Barrels and Tierces, all coopered and in perfect order. R. B. MITCHELL & CO. 172 Chicago avenue.

FOR SALE—The Church Property corner of Third avenue and Jackson street is offered for sale. Apply to M. F. TULEY, 157 Randolph street, or WM. G. HOLMES, 176 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first-class Restaurant, with Bar, now doing a good paying business. Satisfactory reasons for selling given. Address "S," P. O. Box 853.

FOR SALE—House and Lot Wabash avenue.

	Price
House and Lot on Wabash avenue	$13,000
House and Lot on Wabash avenue	10,500
House and Lot on Wabash avenue	8,500
House and Lot on Wabash avenue	[illegible]
House and Lot on Wabash avenue	5,000
House and Lot on Wabash avenue	3,000

Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—A fine residence lot on Michigan avenue, north of Ringgold Place, 50x180; price, $3,000. One on Calumet avenue, near Rio Grande street, 50x180; price, $1,300. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—A one-and-a-half story Gothic Cottage House, with barn and lot—lot 50x125. Apply on the premises, Park avenue, just west from Hoyne street, for three days, or address Box 1896.

FOR SALE—The fine Cottage, No. 159 West Van Buren street, containing eight rooms, besides closets, pantry, etc., with lease of lot. Apply to JAMES & SPENCER, Room 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—500 brls Apples, at very low prices, at 126 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—Lease for a term of years and fixtures of a first-class Store and Basement, in good location. Now used for produce commission business. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Mr. Buckminster will sell his Candy Factory cheap, for cash. A good chance for some one with a small amount of money. Call and examine the premises, 74 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop, Keokuk, Iowa, is offered for sale only on account of the health of the present owners. This concern is of fourteen years' standing, has a large run of custom, heavy stock of patterns and valuable machinery, and will be sold low for cash if application is made soon. Address VAIL & ARMITAGE, Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Improved Farms.—
300 acres near Kankakee City.
350 acres near Prophetstown.
200 acres near Aurora.
100 acres near Gardner.
For sale by GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, a Schooner of [illegible] tons' measurement. For particulars call on J. C. NYMAN, 160 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Great Bargains. 20,000 acres of Land on the line of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, in Livingston County, Illinois. These Lands are in the best section of the State, high and rolling, and well adapted to stock raising, wheat and corn. The Lands are within three miles of [illegible] station, Chatsworth and Forrestville, five miles from a good coal mine, and will be sold at $10 per acre, [illegible] down, and the balance in 5 or 7 years, in annual payments at 6 per cent. interest. There is a Beet Sugar Manufactory at Chatsworth in successful operation, the only one in the State. Address or apply to D. A. PEARSON, 88 Randolph street, Chicago, or to J. STEWELL, Esq., Chatsworth, Illinois.

FOR SALE—24 Lots in the city, West of Union Park, for $[illegible]. Central business and residence property. Also, Houses and Lots in various parts of the city for sale at great bargains. Farms in Cook, Kane, and other counties in Illinois. Also mortgage and business paper discounted at short notice. Address SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, P. O. Box 2165, or call at room No. 1 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale, Twenty-eight miles from Chicago, one mile from Hoosier Grove, seven miles from Elgin, on the Elgin and Chicago State Road—52 acres prairie and 12 acres timber; good house, stabling, grain barn and a fine orchard; good water. All under cultivation. Apply to CAMPBELL & BRO., Wayne Station.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, 500 Railroad Wheel Barrows, 100 Garden do, 250 Coal do, 50 Wood do; also, 150 Premium Straw Cutters, by FURST & BRADLEY, 46 and 48 North Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice Lots. A few desirable Residence Lots in "Carpenter's Addition to Chicago," convenient to horse cars or a short walk to business centre. Also, (80) acres in Section (8), Town (39), Range (13). Office 22 East Randolph street. PHILO CARPENTER.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Large Room at 142 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A Few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Day Board at 32 State street.

BOARDING.—Rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, can be obtained at 225 South Clark street. Day boarders can also be accommodated. This is a desirable location, being near the Post Office and centre of business.

BOARDING.—A room suitable for a man and wife, or two single gentlemen, to rent with board, at 124 State street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—One six-and-a-third Lighte & Bradbury's Piano nearly new. Low to a good customer. Apply at No. 11 Main street (up stairs).

Wanted.

WANTED—Correspondence. A young man, 18 years of age, a student of Jefferson College, is desirous of opening a correspondence with some young lady for the purpose of literary improvement. Address "A. B.," Post Office Box [illegible], Canonsburg, Washington County, Penn.

WANTED—Board and suit of unfurnished rooms in some private family on the North Side north of Erie street, by a lady. References given and required. Address Post Office Box 2482.

WANTED—A good girl, thirteen years of age, wants a home in a Christian family, where she can learn to make herself useful. She is an orphan and desires a permanent home. Address Post Office Box 2187, or call at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, between 12½ and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A good second-hand Piano in exchange for a farm of 80 acres of good land in a good neighborhood. Price $[illegible]. Any difference in price can lie on any desired time at 6 per cent. Address "A B C," Box 28, Elkhart, Indiana.

WANTED—A young man of energy and reliability as equal partner in a cash business. Capital required $300. Address "E B P," Tribune office.

WANTED—A Lady wants board with a private family or where there are but few boarders. Will furnish her own room or will take room furnished. The best of reference given. Address Post Office Box 1923.

WANTED—A Boy about fifteen years of age to learn the drug business. Apply at 282 South Clark street, corner of Van Buren.

WANTED—A situation as Porter or Shipping Clerk in some wholesale establishment. Address "F O," Tribune office.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. Good wages paid for a competent girl. Corner of Judd and Clinton streets, brick house.

WANTED—A Tinner. I want to hire a good, sober and industrious tin and sheet iron worker, to work in my tinner shop. If I can get a man to suit me I will give him steady employment, good wages, and as soon as he becomes acquainted with my work, I will make him the foreman of my shop. Apply at my office, 28 LaSalle street. M. W. LESTER.

WANTED—Immediately, about 25 more trustworthy agents to sell Colton's splendid new county map of the United States and Canadas for 1863. Price $[illegible]. The greatest inducements ever offered to canvassers. Address without delay E. T. BUSH, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6121.

WANTED—A situation in some wholesale establishment, by a man who has been employed in wholesale houses in this city for the past ten years. Will give satisfactory reference as to honesty and ability, at a very moderate salary. Address WILLIAM, P. O. Box 1683.

WANTED—A lady accustomed to tuition and holding first-class testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess. Besides the usual branches of an English education, Music, French and Drawing taught. Address Box 84, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Porter in a dry goods or wholesale grocery, by a man of experience, and who can give good references. Address "D C," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse by a healthy young woman. Apply at 171 South Clark street. Best of references given.

WANTED—To rent on or before the first of January, by a young man just "commencing life," a small dwelling house. It must be within fifteen minutes' walk of the Great Central Union Depot, and in a respectable locality. Address "A. W.," Tribune Office, stating terms, etc.

WANTED—An experienced Salesman who has been in our business before. Apply for a situation at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, 230 Lake street. One that has been in the fur business preferred.

WANTED—$75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We give a commission on all Machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. For particulars address C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A House and Lot with a barn. Lot to be of good size and desirably located, on the South or West Side, not over two miles from the Court House. Any person having such for sale, may find a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 2763, stating price and location.

WANTED—Agents. Persevering men may make $3 to $7 per day. No deception. Call at 224 South Clark street, or address, with 10 cents for particulars, Post Office Box 1720, Chicago.

WANTED—Boiler Makers, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Apply at Room No. 2, Masonic Temple.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a family of four. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and bring good references. Good wages will be paid. Call at the first house south of Twenty-second street, on Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A Teacher of thirteen years experience is desirous of an engagement in a school or private family. Can refer to Rev. Dr. Clarkson and others. Address "MISS H. E.," Box 34, North Branch Post Office.

WANTED—I wish to rent the half or whole of a Grist and Flour Mill, in some good location. Address MILLER, Box 23, Chicago P. O. Country preferred.

WANTED—A Residence, containing ten or twelve rooms, in good repair, for a family of adults. Address "R. S.," Box 2801.

WANTED—A leading Grocery House of this city, of large means and unsurpassed facilities for purchasing at lowest market rates, and constantly supplied with a large and varied stock, wish to obtain the services of a competent Salesman or Traveling Agent. To any one having an extensive country acquaintance and able to control business, the very best inducements will be offered. Others need not apply. Address "MERCHANT," Post Office Box 327, Chicago.

WANTED—A gentleman from Yale College is desirous of forming an engagement as teacher. Address "J. B. P.," 47 Adams street.

WANTED—Agents, $150 per month are now being made by our agents selling MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS—the BEST for family use ever published. Apply to J. N. WIDDEN, General Western Agent, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Good Men to Canvass in every county in the State, to whom good salaries will be paid. None but capable men need apply. Address ARNOLD & ATWOOD, Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Men for the U. S. Navy, [illegible] ... J. D. HARTY, [illegible] ... Lake street [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
SYCAMORE-ST., SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, ETC. ETC.

NOTICE.

Most buyers of the above class of Goods will be aware that Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON have had a special agency for the sale of their manufactures in the United States and Canada, through the medium of a house of which the founder of their firm, Mr. John Wilson, was for many years a principal partner. The partnership terminated, so far as Mr. Wilson was concerned, in [illegible], and Messrs. John Wilson & Son beg respectfully to inform their friends and buyers generally that the agency, also, has now ceased, and it is not their intention to appoint another, but they hope for a continuance of their orders, either through the house referred to, or through other houses, with most or all of which Messrs. Wilson & Son have done business for a number of years.

The business of Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON was established in the year 1750, and it is their determination, regardless of expense to maintain the superior excellence of their manufacture, and thereby sustain the high reputation which they have for so long a period enjoyed.

Messrs. JOHN WILSON & SON invite special attention to the MARKING of their goods. No ARTICLE is of their manufacture but such as is stamped with their Corporate Trade Mark, ("Four Peppercorns and a Diamond")—IN ADDITION TO THE NAME in one of the following forms:

I. WILSON
I. WILSON WARRANTED
I. WILSON REFINED STEEL
I. WILSON WARRANTED
I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER—Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate its influence as a remedial agent. Iodine has been considered the most useful article in MATERIA MEDICA, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is pronounced to act upon the

HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

and to have great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost useless, until Dr. Henry Anders, a physician and chemist of this city, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER,

without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the scientific world, is attested by certificates of analysis from Dr. J. R. Chilton, of this city, and Prof. Booth, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. The importance of this discovery was so highly appreciated by the Faculty that it was published in the Medical Journals, and its use recommended to practitioners (see American Medical Monthly, July 6, 1856, page 78).

This valuable medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from specific causes, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the oxyd is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color. Hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.
Sold by druggists, or sent by Express on receipt of price.
All consultations free.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York.

BLISS & SHARP.
144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

MRS.
S.A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The Great Unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair.

It Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

But acts directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of New York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall."

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used."

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

Whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal.

No Lady's Toilet is Complete Without It.

Sold by Druggists Throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMUM.

THE ROUND TABLE,

A National Weekly Paper,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE FREE AND IMPARTIAL DISCUSSION OF CURRENT TOPICS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN LIFE AND LETTERS.

POLITICS WITHOUT PARTIZANSHIP,
LITERATURE WITHOUT PREJUDICE,
CRITICISM WITHOUT FEAR

THE ROUND TABLE is announced in response to the demand of the American people for a National Periodical which shall criticise with independence and vigor the subjects that occupy the attention of the public from week to week.

The cordial responses received from the best men and first writers in the country, whose attention has been called to the enterprise by a private circular, strengthen the publishers in their conviction that a wide field of usefulness and influence is open to such a publication.

The list of contributors includes the names of many who are identified with the best interests of American institutions, political, social and literary.

THE ROUND TABLE

Will contain trenchant articles on the topics of the day, domestic and foreign; impartial reviews of recent publications; criticisms of works of art and of worthy dramatic and musical entertainments; and the news of the week in the various departments of art, literature and science.

THE ROUND TABLE is to be handsomely printed, in quarto form, each number containing sixteen large pages. The first number will be issued in the second week of December.

Price of subscription, $5 a year, payable in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

All communications should be addressed to

THE ROUND TABLE,
116 Nassau street, New York.

AYER'S
AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever
OR FEVER AND AGUE,
Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache,
OR BILIOUS FEVERS,
Indeed, for the whole Class of Diseases Originating in Biliary Derangement caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity. [illegible] ... Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. ... H. REED & CO., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
on Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely. PRICE OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, $5 and $4; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Second Gallery, 25 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, Benefit of Mr. RAINFORD, who respectfully announces the following excellent bill: A new comic sketch, THE CONSCRIPTS, which is complete with the mirthful realities of life. The performance will commence with the famous Scotch Drama of

ROB ROY.

Nicol Jarvie	Mr. M. RAINFORD
Rob Roy	[illegible]
Francis Osbaldistone	[illegible]
Capt. Thornton	[illegible]
Major Galbraith	J. H. McVicker
Rashleigh	[illegible]
Robert, with dance, Highland Fling	Jennie Hight

To conclude with the new and mirthful sketch of

Three Conscripts; or, the Female Substitute.

Barnaby Blubberboy	M. Rainford
Erastus Mouseheart	J. H. McVicker

Monday—The great German Actor, Mr. BANDMANN. In rehearsal the great sensation Drama of NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF THE POMPADOUR.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Holman Opera Troupe!

BALFE'S OPERA OF

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

DANCE	MISS JULIA
DRUM PERFORMANCE	ALFRED

To conclude with
MRS. PARTINGTON.

Admission, 30 cents. Children, 15 cents.

NOTICE—Each Ticket entitles the holder to a Museum admission the same evening.

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
GEO. F. McDONALD, Stage Manager.

This popular place of Amusement will open

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th,

AS A FIRST-CLASS

VARIETY THEATRE,

With new Improvements and Regulations for the accommodation of

Ladies, Gentlemen and Families.

A Magnificent Programme will be Presented.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them)	[illegible] cents.
Parquette	[illegible] cents.
Private Boxes	[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S

MINSTRELS.

EIGHTEEN STAR PERFORMERS.

The largest and best band of Minstrels in the country. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23d, and every evening during the week, and Thanksgiving and Saturday afternoons. The following pieces will be presented for the first time, Miss Lucy Johnson, The Coon Hunt, Brother's Painting at the door; Oh, He Kissed me when he left me, Tragedy at McVicker's, etc., etc.

Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Remember the Grand Day Performance on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. Admission for children under twelve years of age, only 15 cents to Matinee.

R. S. DINGESS, Ag't.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

This beautiful theatre has recently been fitted up and elegantly decorated

With Stages, Scenery, Ample Dressing Rooms, Private Entrances, Galleries, &c.

Its arrangement is complete for

CONCERTS, SHOWS AND THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS.

And is now offered for rental for the season or for single engagements. For terms address

PROPRIETOR METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Davenport, Iowa.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE EIGHTEENTH

ANNIVERSARY DINNER

OF THE

Illinois St. Andrew's Society

Will be held at the

BRIGGS HOUSE,

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30th.

Dinner on the table at half-past 8 o'clock. The members are requested to meet punctually at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Tickets can be had of Peter Macfarlane, Thompson & Alston, Adam Murray, George Anderson and the Briggs House, and all the managers and members of the Committee. All Scotchmen and their descendants, with all the friends of AULD SCOTIA, are cordially invited to attend.

DEFIANCE THEATRE, Cairo, Ill., will re-open on December 14th, under the management of Miss MARY McWILLIAMS. Professionals wishing engagements for a season of one year will please address her Box 604, Chicago, or call on her at the residence of O. D. Moore, Esq., 122 South Jefferson street, from 2 to 4 P. M., for two weeks, after then at Cairo.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. All late and fashionable Dances systematically taught. Classes open at all times for beginners. SCHOOL SOIREES every Tuesday & Saturday even'gs.
MISS MYRA BALKAM, MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, } Lady Teachers.
J. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. Box 1212.

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Curtain and Scenery. Singers will find this a superior Hall for Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared.
WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Our Regular Annual Sale of rich Bohemian Glassware, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass and Parian Fancy Goods, Parian Statuettes and Busts, Bronze Clocks, Extra Fine Silver Plated Ware, etc.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 2d, at 7 o'clock, we shall sell at No. 48 Dearborn street, one of the largest and choicest assortments of the following goods ever offered at auction in this city, all fresh and new goods, and the finest quality, many of them very costly and rare, consisting in part of —— in Bohemian Ware, Wine Jugs in variety of colors, Cans and Tumblers, medallion and gold, Opal Decorated Toilet Sets, Ruby, Cut and Engraved do, Card Receivers, Finger Bowls, Decanters, Goblets, Wines and Champagnes, Cordial Sets, Ruby and Alabaster Vases, Boyne Vases, etc., etc.

In PARIAN WARE will be found several Statuettes, such as Ruth, Ceres, Solitude, Poetry, Terpsichore, Cobrina and others; elegant Vases in white and colors, Parian Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

IN FRENCH CHINA—Rich gold band Dinner Sets, complete; elegant gold band and decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pcs; a splendid assortment of gold band and decorated Tea Sets, 32, 34 and 56 pcs, all of the choicest styles. Valuable Vases, of all sizes and every variety of style and ornament, some very costly and decorated in the finest manner. Croton sets, rich Motto Cups and Saucers. Sets of gold band Teas and Coffees.

CLOCKS—Elegant bronze eight-day Clocks, perfect time keepers.

EXTRA FINE SILVER-PLATED GOODS.—Baskets; Fruit Dishes, with cut-glass lining; Liquor and Wine sets, with cut bottles; Tea sets, richly embossed; Fish and Pie Knives; Napkin Rings; elegant Castors, with fine cut bottles; Wedding Cake Knife in a case; Bell and Fruit Castor, blue glass lining; Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Knives and Forks; Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Goblets, etc., etc., including a superb variety of other rich and valuable goods. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above beautiful assortment and attend the sale. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale. All will be sold without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF

Crockery and 75 Boxes Glassware,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, December 3, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesroom, opposite the Tremont House, one hundred crates of the best quality of Earthenware and C. C. ware, by the package, being a complete assortment of the well-known manufacturers, James Edwards & Sons and J. & G. Boote. Every crate warranted as represented. They are all new and fresh goods, shipped to us direct from Liverpool, England, are all here and can be examined any time previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on Friday, November 27. Country dealers wishing a catalogue will please write for one. Each crate will be sold separate and by sample. Terms cash. Sale without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auc'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a general assortment of

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Elegant Chamber Sets, Rich Parlor Sets, Large French Plate Mirror, with a general assortment of household goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auction at No. 230 Lake street, corner of Franklin, at 9½ o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 23d, 24th, 25th and 27th, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Piece and Dress Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Socks, Mitts, Gloves, Suspenders, Hoods, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c. Also, 100 cases Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, etc.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESOLE

AUCTION SALES

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

—BY—

Gore, Wilson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET.

EVERY

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 10 A. M., prompt.

We shall offer our large and well selected stock on the above days to the highest bidder, and at

PRIVATE SALE

Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be

LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED

AND OFFERED AT

LOWER PRICES

Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST.

GORE, WILSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, ETC.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow and all Soap stocks. Any consignments made to them will be promptly disposed of, and quick returns made, on very advantageous terms. [illegible] weekly price-current gratis to all applicants.
ABRAM KNIGHT [illegible]
[illegible] Water street, New York.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

ROB ROY.

[illegible]

Conscripts; or, the Female Substitute.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

man Opera Troupe!

BALFE'S OPERA OF

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

To conclude with

MRS. PARTINGTON.

[illegible]

ARIETIES.

& 117 Dearborn street.

CHADWICK........Sole Lessee and Proprietor.

McDONALD........Stage Manager.

This popular place of Amusement will open

URSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th,

AS A FIRST-CLASS

VARIETY THEATRE.

adies, Gentlemen and Families.

Magnificent Programme will be Presented.

SCALE OF PRICES:

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.

KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

EIGHTEEN STAR PERFORMERS.

[illegible]

B. S. DINGESS, Ag't.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

This beautiful theatre has recently been fitted up and elegantly decorated

Stage, Scenery, Ample Dressing Rooms, Private Entrances, Galleries, &c.

Its arrangement is complete for

CERTS, SHOWS AND THEATRICAL REPRESENTATIONS.

It is now offered for rental for the season or for [illegible]. For terms address

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Davenport, Iowa.

T. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE EIGHTEENTH

NNIVERSARY DINNER

OF THE

linois St. Andrew's Society

Will be held at the

BRIGGS HOUSE,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30th.

[illegible]

DEFIANCE THEATRE, Cairo,

[illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. [illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE, P.O. Box [illegible]

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. [illegible] WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & MAJOR, Proprietors.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF

rockery and 75 Boxes Glassware,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION.—I shall sell at Auc [illegible]

WHOLESALE

AUCTION SALES

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

—BY—

ore, Wilson & Co,

54 LAKE STREET.

EVERY

ESDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 9 A. M., prompt.

[illegible]

PRIVATE SALE

[illegible]

LOWER PRICES

[illegible]

WILSON & CO.,

Lake Street, Chicago.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Trusses.

[illegible]

Holloway's Pills.

[illegible]

hiological view of Marriage.

[illegible]

& J. Hunter & Von Baden

[illegible]

that Defy Competition.

[illegible]

Piles! Piles!!

Witfield's Vegetable Pills

[illegible]

Cure and Homoeopathic Medical Infirmary.

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

Fall Trade. 1863.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

OTS AND SHOES

Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

low as can be Bought

[illegible]

RAWSON & BARTLETT.

T, KEEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

E CLOTHING,

fficer's Uniforms,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Travelling Bags and Valises,

36 LAKE STREET.

HANENKAMP & EDWARDS,

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

hds. fair and choice N.O. Sugar.

hds. fair and Choice Porto Rico Sugar.

Plantation Molasses.

bags Prime Rio Coffee.

Banking and Exchange.

ST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

LASALLE STREET.

ITAL PAID IN, - - $250,000.

E. S. BRAISTED, Cashier.

NK OF AMERICA.—Public

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

U. S. 5-20's

hand and Ordered for

scribers at all times.

[illegible]

YOUNG SCAMMON,

SCRIPTION AGENT.

For the Army.

CRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

[illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

[illegible]

Saddlery Hardware &c.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

SLEIGH BELLS,

HORSE BLANKETS,

SADDLES,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

LEATHER,

HOYT'S LEATHER BELTING.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.,

No. 52 Lake Street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake Street,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,

—AND—

Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLES,

HORSE COLLARS,

Whips, Horse Blankets, Plow Harness, &c., &c.,

44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

Army Contracts.

BEEF SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
208 North Main street,
St. Louis, Mo., November [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, November 30, 1863, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

To the troops in the field, and at posts and camps in the Department of the Tennessee (Cairo and Paducah excepted) and at posts or camps in the Department of the Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River, south of Bird's Point, it being understood that should the troops leave the above Departments, the contractor shall continue to furnish them with fresh beef if required.

The contract to commence January 1, 1864, and to be in force for six months.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded.) [illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

[illegible]

T. J. HAINES,
Colonel, A. D. C., and Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, [illegible]

Route No. 2.—From Fort Leavenworth [illegible]

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, [illegible]

[illegible]

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 [illegible]

[illegible]

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of December next, for Infantry Accoutrements [illegible]

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Im [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANCE—The wonderful [illegible]

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [illegible]

Railroads.

1863. 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

[illegible]

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,

(With close connections from Western Cities.)

[illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

1863. NEW BROAD GUAGE 1864.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL,

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erie Railway, forms a continuous Six Foot Track from New York to Akron or Cleveland.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863,

Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between

Cleveland and New York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers by this line have choice of Five different routes between New York and Boston.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at any of the offices of the Erie Railway, and all ticket offices of connecting lines West and Southwest; also, at the Central Ticket Office, under the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ask for Tickets via the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways.

[illegible]

New and Expeditious Freight Line,

ALL RAIL.

[illegible]

T. P. SWEETSER, Gen. Sup't.

Meadville, Pa., Nov. 17, 1863.

Express Lines.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via canal or railroad, apply to the following agents:

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT,

No. 2 State street, Chicago.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,

COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry freight via

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER,

AND

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads,

At the below given rates per 100 pounds, until Nov. 1st, 1863:

	1st class.	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to the undersigned, can rely upon its speedy transportation.

Goods will be classified according to Eastern classification.

Be particular and mark packages via "BURLINGTON AND EDDYVILLE."

[illegible]

C. F. HENDRIE & CO.

Council Bluffs, Oct. 6, 1863.

For further information apply to the General Freight Office, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, [illegible]

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. [illegible]

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, [illegible]

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, [illegible]

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT [illegible]

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, [illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

RICHARDSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE
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A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

The Records of the Insane Asylums and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions,

From whatever cause either in

MALE OR FEMALE,

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE,

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

WILL GIVE YOU

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

FOR purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. [illegible]

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00.

" Sarsaparilla $1.00 per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

Delivered to any address, securely packed.

Address letters for information to

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.,

and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GRIFFIN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 South Water street, (Akin's Building.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

HENRY MILWARD & CO.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers,

Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 199 South Water street, Board of Trade Building,

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

GALLOWAY & CO.

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY. USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to Any

Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT and SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

Families. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY

It is a Liquid. LIQUID CEMENT

Extant that is a sure thing for mending

FURNITURE,

CROCKERY,

TOYS,

BONE,

IVORY,

And articles of Household Use.

Remember. REMEMBER.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO LEAD AND

OIL WORKS.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

MANUFACTURE

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.

Chicago Agency for { Collier White Lead and Oil Co. / St. Louis Shot Tower Co. / W. & B. Douglas' Manufact'g Co.

Particular attention is invited to my

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

Of which a stock is kept constantly on hand. OIL CAKE, ground and unground, packed in barrels for shipment, and sold in quantities to suit.

TERMS CASH.

For prices address E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

"EAGLE" GAS STOVE

WORKS.

GAS THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

H. D. BLAKE, Manufacturer,

474 Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE PATRONS OF

WILSON & UNDERWOOD'S

COMMISSION

PURCHASING AGENCY,

No. 8, Board of Trade Building, (up stairs) Chicago.

Orders for purchases amounting to less than $25, from places within reach of a Daily Express, CAN BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY BY EXPRESS; others should be remitted for direct. [illegible]

WILSON & UNDERWOOD.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

On MONDAY, Dec. 7th, we will open in the commodious building now being completed at

201 South Clark Street,

A superb stock of Pianos, amongst which will be found the largest assortment of Steinway's magnificent instruments ever brought together outside of their New York warerooms.

In announcing ourselves as sole agents of Messrs. Steinway & Sons for the city of Chicago and vicinity, we deem it entirely unnecessary to say anything in praise of their instruments, celebrated as they have been wherever the piano itself is known.

For ourselves, we can only refer to our many years of business experience in Cincinnati, and request from piano buyers such a share of their patronage here as our business reputation elsewhere and the excellence of the instruments we keep may merit.

SMITH & NIXON.

Agents for Steinway & Sons, 201 South Clark street, Chicago, and 24 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT TO TAX PAYERS.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COURT HOUSE, ROOM NO. 14,
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 25, 1863.

Tax payers are again notified that I am required by the new City Charter to collect a penalty of FIVE PER CENT. upon all taxes upon real estate not paid before the first day of January next. The time is so short, and the pressure upon my office is sure to be so great, that all prudent persons will avoid the necessity of standing days in a line, and the risk of being crowded out, and incurring the above penalty, by calling at my office IMMEDIATELY, and making payment. [illegible] PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES NOT PAID BY DECEMBER 14TH, [illegible]

[illegible], City Collector.

N. B.—Nothing but LEGAL TENDER will be received in payment of taxes and assessments.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Travelling Community to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & Co.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & SON,

101 SALEM STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent, or in any variety. Sold at wholesale, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Also, the BEST OF INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, VERY CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In Drawing of November 19,

[illegible]

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y.

BLOSSBURGH AND ORMSBY

COAL,

For sale by KELLOGG & GRAY,

Cor. Market and Washington sts.

IRON FROM RUSH STREET BRIDGE FOR SALE.—The Board of Public Works will receive sealed proposals until Tuesday, Dec. 1st, at 11 A. M., for the iron obtained from Rush street bridge. [illegible] By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

CODFISH.

100 Boxes Grand Bank Codfish

For sale low to the trade by GEO. H. PAGE, [illegible]

NEW YORK STATE APPLES.

[illegible]

L. F. STANLEY.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH

BITTERS.

CONCLUSIVE PROOFS

OF THE EFFICACY OF

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish, below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject, to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak of it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immense interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitudes who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly developed property of the preparation, and escaped sea sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness on this point whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentleman who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLD FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum, helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptive article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the summer months a pure, wholesome Tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is essentially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, March 3, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—Dear Sir: Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New Orleans for New York, in June last, to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller Trade Wind without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 9th of July, a box of your Bitters, for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Europe in the Great Eastern. After getting to sea I opened the box, and, together with about ten of my fellow passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board fell sick, but by taking half a wine glassful three times a day, they soon recovered. Dr. Goldborow, the ship's physician, and Capt. Paton, the Commander, I gather with a large portion of the passengers, subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact that during the whole trip not one person on board was sea sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific, I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have orders for two boxes from two of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons venturing for the first time (or indeed at any time) to sea, to obtain, if possible, a supply of your Bitters before leaving port, and thereby SECURE themselves against sea sickness,

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MUELLOR.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 23d, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public, to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work, in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week, my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters I felt a change every day. These are FACTS. All inferences must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 1, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others, in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system, and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and Nervous Headache recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the RIGHT COMBINATION OF REMEDIES. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation ALL THAT IT CLAIMS TO BE. It is a STANDARD FAMILY CORDIAL with us; and even as a STIMULANT we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have here said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, December 28th, 1861.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—About four years since my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia, in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced one-half, and found myself much, VERY MUCH benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it to act as a Tonic and Appetizer of the MOST AGREEABLE CHARACTER. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state; if from any cause I shall be suffering so acutely with the Headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in FIFTEEN MINUTES. In conclusion, I say, with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health to which your Bitters restored me, and from which they have UNQUESTIONABLY RELIEVED me, FOR ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexandria, Va., May 16th, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

DEAR SIRS:—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a disordered stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventive for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with Chronic Indigestion, and no medicine HAS AFFORDED ME THE RELIEF YOURS HAS; and I trust you will lose no time in sending me the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospital Steward.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Office, No. 59 Broadway.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

THANKSGIVING IN CHICAGO.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

Suspension of Business—Attendance at the Churches—Eloquent, Christian and Patriotic Sermons.

The respect paid to the day both in its religious and festive character, was almost universal. In the morning very few persons were to be seen in the streets, except those whose dress, appearance, and general demeanor showed that they had set their faces toward some place of public worship, there to join in the expression of solemn praise and joy befitting the occasion. The places of business were generally closed, and the air of bustle, business and activity, which characterizes to an extraordinary degree the secular day in Chicago, was no where visible.

The attendance on the church was full. The discourses that were delivered, could they be collected into one volume and published, would probably embody as much truth, loyalty, sincerity and eloquence, as can be found anywhere else within the same compass.

The usual festivities of the day followed close upon the heels of the religious exercises. Family reunions took place all over the city; in nearly every house the unctuous turkey smoked upon the board, to whose savouriness the rich and fruity pudding formed an appropriate and by no means unheeded appendix.

In the evening, the places of amusement were crowded to overflowing, and the day seemed to complete itself in that spirit of cheerfulness and joy which flows naturally from the depths of a heart replete with Christian thankfulness.

St. James' Church.

REV. R. H. CLARKSON, D. D.

An unusually large congregation for a week-day service assembled in St. James' Church, nearly filling the large edifice. The Thanksgiving Hymn, written by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, was distributed through the Church, and during the service, was sung with great spirit by the audience. The Morning Prayer, including the special Collects, set forth by the Bishop of the Diocese, was read by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyne—the Rector's assistant. The ante Communion service was read by the Rev. Dr. Dyer, of New York.

After the service, the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, ascended the pulpit, and instead of a formal sermon, delivered a simple address to the congregation of about a half hour's length, chiefly on subjects of parochial interest and bearing.

He said that it might be expected on such a day, consecrated as it were, to free speech and to the widest pulpit liberty that he would address them on some topic connected with the condition of the country, and the glory of our arms, and the eagles of victory, and the dissolution of rebellion. But all these things you read about sufficiently in the daily papers, and on all these subjects you very well know my own ever-undisguised and deep-rooted sentiments. Besides you have in that magnificent hymn which you have been singing a more stirring and eloquent sermon on these topics than I could possibly preach. Nothing could be added to that noble inspiration. There is everything there that can kindle patriotic fire and awaken national pride in every loyal heart. No poor words of mine are fit to be heard in connexion with that inspiriting anthem, so worthy of the theme—so true to the right—and so like in every thought and line their revered and honored author.

The difficult thing about a Thanksgiving Address, is where to begin and how to end, in our enumeration of the countless and manifold blessings for which we ought to be thankful. Dr. Clarkson then dwelt at some length on this thought as the only starting place of all real rejoicing, and all gratitude. He alluded to two speeches of St. Paul's "in everything give thanks" and "giving thanks always, in all things," and showed what they meant, and what they do not mean. And from this standpoint he proved how redeemed and forgiven men ought to be able to thank God for every allotment, and for every event in life, for everything in fact which God had given us in our persons, in our families, in the nation, and in the Church.

Dr. Clarkson then passed on from more general topics to speak particularly of parochial ones,—the blessed and loving relationship of Pastor and people, and the numerous causes for righteous gratitude—that increasing prosperity and fuller numbers mark the record every year—that no discord or division ever dims the sunshine of their mutual attachment; that so much had been done, through the blessing of God to remove the parochial obligations—for what the parishioners had done so readily, and handsomely done, for the comfort and happiness of their Pastor—which has been very much—both Pastor and people should find cause for Thanksgiving. He alluded to the continued health and prosperity of his people, the continually increasing interest manifested by his congregation in spiritual matters—that he had been spared to see dear children on whose infant brows he had marked the sacred cross, grow up to maturity to cheer and reward him by their sweet affection to himself and by their better loyalty to the Church.

If each one of us were to sit down and try to reckon up the causes for private and individual gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings that are merely personal—limited by the little lines that circumscribe ourselves—he should fully employ the whole day in the blessed work. Then if we passed out of the narrow bounds of self, and took in the family, and afterwards went on into the sphere of the parish, and then to the nation, we should have more than enough to occupy ourselves for many days to come.

But first, as the foundation of all true Thanksgiving—because the foundation of all mercies and the sum of all blessings—we should all remember that the main thing for an immortal man's gratitude is that which is summed up in that fine saying of the Liturgy, "for the means of Grace and the hope of glory."

What is your own bodily health, the throbbings of vigorous life, and the bounding of youthful blood? What are the sacred joys of home, and the gleeful plays of your rosy-cheeked children? What is all your extending business, and your year's commercial success? What is it to you that you live in a city which is the world's wonder, and that defies in its giant-like strides at once the precedents of history, and the fancies of conjecture? What is it to you that you are the members of a united and beloved parish, and that you have the privileges of worship in a stately and beautiful temple? What is it to you that the nation is vindicating her outraged laws, and recovering her spoiled territory, and punishing her rebellious children? What are all these things to you, O fellow men, if you have not below and beneath them all, as a resting place for all real thanksgiving, "the confidence of a certain faith—the consciousness of sins forgiven through the blood of Christ, and the assurance of God's favor through the life-suretyship and sacrifice of Jesus Christ, your Lord and Savior?

I am thankful said the Pastor, that not all the men are so rich here as to think more of money than of any other good, and that not all the women are so devoted to fashion as to care little for prayer. I am thankful now and then, as to day, to hear a full and hearty hymn of praise from lips which should never be closed when God's Anthems are sung. I am thankful that I can see, year by year, a growing feeling of just parochial pride, and an increasing willingness and heartiness in all that appertains to parochial interest and work. I am thankful that the gloomy clouds of financial difficulty, which on account of the greatness of our undertakings, for awhile overshadowed us, have been so completely scattered, and that such a glowing and glorious future is opening out before us, with an ever brightening radiance.

Dr. Clarkson then went on to speak of the call which he had lately received, and was then considering, to take charge of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

He said, it seems to me, to be due both to you and myself, my beloved parishioners, since I am speaking to you mainly of parochial matters, to-day, that I should say something to you on the subject which so much occupies now my thoughts and my anxieties, and which I know is a matter of deep and grave concern to yourselves.

I do not know that I should have thought it well to have said anything here on the subject, until I had fully, under God's blessed guidance, made up my own mind, on the question of duty thus seriously presented to me. But since the matter has been made public, it is perhaps best that I should state to you frankly just how it stands.

Unsought by me, undesired, also, on account of the conflicts of duty and the pressure of anxieties it would necessarily involve—and in face of the assurance of the improbability of my acceptance, I have received, conveyed in terms as creditable to you as they were complimentary to myself, an invitation to the rectorship of a parish in an Eastern city, which, from its commanding position, its beautiful record, the widely known character of its people, and its inherent capability, I consider as second to none in the American church.

If I looked only on what the world calls, in speaking of these things, "attractions and inducements," the country even, could furnish nothing more desirable. But there are deeper questions of duty which underlie these outside things. In that relation alone by the Holy Spirit's aid, I must decide this grave matter.

I do not propose now, or at any time, to discuss with you the solemn issues involved. It is not a matter that I desire, or am able to talk about with you. I know your feelings well. All I have now to say is, that I believe I possess your confidence in such a degree, as to be sure that you will feel, however I decide, that I have done that which I conscientiously before God believe to be right in itself, and not unjust in the slightest degree to this people, who have lavished upon me, these many years, the priceless wealth of their warmest affections.

Mr. Clarkson, in conclusion alluded to the collection about to be taken up for needy and ill-paid clergy, whom he heartily commended to the judgment, generosity and sympathy of his generous parish, and besought them to make it as large or larger than if it were a gift of love to himself. "And when you go home to your well-filled tables, and joyous firesides," continued Dr. C., "May you carry with you the consciousness—to consecrate your own Thanksgiving festival—that you have done something—yea, done much here to-day—to alleviate the sufferings and supply the wants of some of that 'noble army of living martyrs'—the true-hearted, the patient, the faithful, the unfaltering, the 'world unworthy' band of Western Missionaries, who, through storms and adversities are holding up the banner of the cross in those vast frontier empires."

After the address the collection was taken up, during which, Dr. Clarkson said, that if, when the plates were all handed in, the amount seemed to be generous and sufficient, they would conclude the services by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," if not, he would pronounce the Benediction and let the audience retire "unhonored and unsung." On inspection of the plates—the same having been deemed satisfactory—the whole congregation joined heartily in "the Old Hundred Doxology" and were dismissed. The collection amounted to $[illegible].

Trinity Church.

REV. G. D. CUMMINS, D. D., PASTOR.

TEXT—Psalms 20: verse 7: "Some trust in chariots and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God."

Another Thanksgiving Day greets us with the light of this beauteous morning! It is our American Pentecost, when a great nation bows, at the bidding of its rulers, before the throne of God to offer up its gratitude for abundance and plenty; for the teeming fruits of the earth; for personal and social blessings; for His many mercies in the midst of its great trial; for the tokens of His love in the past, and for all the light that gilds the horizon of the future.

And truly is there abundant cause of thankfulness to every devout heart, even while acknowledging the chastening hand of God in our national afflictions, and bowing in submission to Him who guides the destinies as well of nations as of individuals. "In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity," His hand has been opened anew every morning, "filling our hearts with food and gladness." Never have our orchards hung down their branches more heavily laden with fruit; never have our gardens poured into our laps greater plenty; and our harvest fields on hill and in valley have been so thick with golden grain that, in the beauteous language of David, they have "shouted for joy and sung." More wonderful still, notwithstanding the absorption of the skill and strength of the nation in war, our God's hand has been steadily multiplying these resources. New territory has been [illegible] the old world. New mines of wealth have been opened to labor; new fields brought under the culture of the husbandman; while, notwithstanding the fearful waste of life in the field, the camp and the hospital, we are told, on the highest authority, that "the population of the country has steadily increased, and that the land rejoices in augmented strength and vigor." Surely I may repeat with emphasis the words: "No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things—they are the gracious gifts of the most High God, who, while dealing justly with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered mercy." "Some trust in chariots and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God!" Such must be the feeling of every Christian heart on this day in review of the mercies and blessings of the past year. Let others trace them to human might and human skill, to human counsel and human energy—"we will remember the name of the Lord our God"—we will bend reverently and adoringly before His mercy-seat, and say, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the glory, for Thy loving mercy and Thy truth's sake!"

This then is my theme for the day—the ground of a *Christian's hope for the future of his country*—his trust in God—his remembrance of God's goodness in the past, his acknowledgement of God's hand in the present, his confidence that God has a work for this nation to do, for which He may be preparing it in the furnace for trial.

We have been accustomed to look upon this country as having a glorious work assigned to it in that great drama where nations are the actors, and where God unfolds his plans in the stately and slow and sublime march of events. Nor has it been an unreasonable view. If the history of this land is marked by any one feature more strongly than all others, it is by the evidences of the interposing Providence of God.

The discovery of this continent was the first in the train of events disclosing the working of the Divine hand. Whence came such a conception into the mind of an humble Genoese? And, what was the spring of that undaunted perseverance, which rose higher at every fresh repulse and bore him on to his sublime goal?

They who have no faith in God may see in all this nothing but the working of a solitary human energy. But the Christian can see the prompting and guiding and strengthening of Him who rules in the hearts of men as in the armies of Heaven. Nor was the time of the discovery of this continent less marked by Providence; a time when the world was just entering upon a new era, when the human mind was awaking from the sleep of ages, when great and imperishable seeds of civil and religious freedom were just beginning to germinate and bud.

And if in these things we can trace the hand of God, how much more in the character of the men raised up to lay the foundation of this great nation. Where has the world ever seen such a body of men, so wise, so pure, so self-sacrificing, so patriotic as they who watched as nursing fathers at the birth of our liberty—the heroes and statesmen of the Revolution!

And the central figure in the group!—who can study his character and life, and not exclaim, the man of Providence! the man raised up and fitted for his work by power above and beyond him, the man God-directed and supported. And he was the foremost in acknowledging this. In all the long night of the Revolution, when reverses fell upon his troops, and he was compelled to witness their sufferings from the lack of clothing and food, and when false friends conspired to destroy him, this was his sheet anchor—a serene and unshaken trust in Providence. In speaking of the progress of war, he said, "the hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more wicked that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations." And again:—"we have abundant reason to thank Providence for its many favorable interpositions in our behalf. It has at times been my only dependence, for all other resources seemed to have failed us."

How do we need in this crisis his calm, serene wisdom, his prudence and conciliation, his spotless integrity, his love of country, his trust in God.

And not more conspicuous is the hand of God in the men than in the work they were guided and strengthened to do; the Constitution which they were permitted to frame—this Union of sovereign States in one nationality. The world has seen nothing like it. Greece, with her discordant States, exhibited no such model. Republican Rome made no approach to it. It was left for this land to exhibit to the world this wondrous nationality. A union of States, many of whom are vaster than kingdoms in Europe; States self-governed and independent, each developing, unrestrained, its own resources, and yet blended into one country; all bearing but one name, all sharing in a common glory. Unity amidst diversity; a unity like that of the planets in the solar system, each revolving in its own orbit and yet all obeying a central, controlling power—all uniting to declare the glory of God. Wondrous confederacy! the world has seen nothing like it; and, if destroyed, will never look upon its like again.

What then are the duties which a great crisis like this demands of us as Christians, as a Christian nation professing to fear and reverence God?

1. First to acknowledge His hand in the nation's trial; to recognize the war now raging as God's judgment, His chastening, His stern and fiery discipline of our country. To fall short of this is to ignore our faith in God, to deny the first principles of our faith, to reject the plainest teachings of the Word of God. And, herein lies one of our dangers. We dwell upon second causes and human instrumentalities, upon the wickedness and folly of man; we forget that the wrath of man is overruled of God to accomplish His purposes and that men are unconsciously the instruments of His Will. Let others who have no faith in God see in our country's trial, nought but the working of man's hand; let the Christian remember the name of his God; remember that war is one of God's great ministers of wrath—famine, pestilence and the sword—that is His ploughshare which strikes deep, yet to prepare the soil, we trust, for a richer and nobler harvest.

2. Then when we have bowed submissively before His Throne and acknowledged His chastening hand, let us hasten to bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

There are flagrant sins everywhere abounding, for which we do well to-day to humble ourselves in sackcloth and ashes. Everywhere is there beheld the hot reckless pursuit of wealth, the eager haste to be rich by rapid steps and ventures of doubtful morality; everywhere do we hear of the criminal extravagance of fast living, the enormous sums expended in costly jewels and magnificent attire—a million of dollars wasted upon a single ball, while our soldiers in camp and hospital were in need of almost necessary food. Intemperance again abounds in the ranks of our young men, cutting down the flower of our youth; licentiousness scarcely hides its hideous head in our streets and alleys; the Sabbath day is profaned and polluted by perverting it to a day of sensual indulgence; while every day's journal tells us of fearful frauds whose evil influence falls most heavily upon the defenders of their country.

Let us humble ourselves for these things, no covering and hiding our guilt, but confessing it before God, and imploring mercy at His hands. Righteousness alone is the salvation of a nation; sin is the ruin of any people.

One more ground of hope remains to be noticed. God is educating the nation to do a great and solemn work of charity on a scale never before equaled, a work rendered necessary by the calamities incident to a gigantic war. Money flows freely for the sick and suffering, for the wounded, for the prisoners, and captives, for the houseless and homeless in regions desolated by the war. Hundreds give themselves personally to this work, and on the battle-field, ere the echo of the cannon has died away, they are found, staunching the last ebbing life-blood, supporting the dying head, soothing the last hour by holy words of hope and promise, breathing a prayer into the ear growing dull in death, and pointing the dying to the Lamb of God. And in hospitals and tents, and camp and field they are found, ministers of mercy, unwearied in their heaven-blessed work of love.

This is the work of the Christian Commission, and for this work our offerings are to be appropriated this day. May they be worthy of the work, a free-will offering from cheerful givers.

Clark Street M. E. Church.

REV. DR. C. H. FOWLER, PASTOR.

The services in the Clark street M. E. Church were of an interesting character. The new pastor, Rev. Mr. Fowler, preached a very eloquent and practical sermon. His text was:

TEXT.—Isaiah v, 4—"What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it."

Mr. Fowler proposed for the prayerful, patient consideration of his hearers, a truth that is true at all times, under all circumstances, and in the life of every people and every individual, that God has done for us all he could do. Nothing could have been done for his vineyard that he has not done. This he did at much length. We have only room to note a few of his striking thoughts.

Human history, taken in its grand epochs, summed up in resolutions and convictions just when we would least expect them, finds its explanations only on a system of higher law, which measures things by their surface value, but not by their moral value. For that man has studied history but poorly who has not seen that human schemes and calculations are prostrated when they seem most certain of success. So faithful is this law, that we have all come to think that corruption is always the insurance of dissolution. And this fact argues the higher hidden cause. For if the purpose is not a moral one there could be no connection here. When the the Kingdom of the Bourbons trembled, France was most prolific of genius. She had statesmen and philosophers, poets and scholars, orators and warriors; and outside of her moral life there were no signs of the terrible judgments that buried the nationality in the grave of Louis XVI. Thus all things which exists or happen in God's domain have their moral or theological purpose, and they move on or stop according as they best subserve truth or virtue. This brings us to the real question: If God reigns why is it that right moves on so slowly? If God is pledged to the right, and has indeed all forces at his control, why is it that the wrong so often and so long triumphs? * * * The other day I heard a newsboy, at the public bidding, crying the sale of treason, while by him galloped on his crutches, the remnant of a man in blue, whose comeliness and usefulness were mouldering on the field of Gettysburg, and I half held my breath, waiting for the God of the patriot and the Guardian of liberty to speak in his wrath.

But the earth did not open, and the lightning slumbered on; and I hastened away wondering if mercy too long continued was not akin to crime. When I see these patient heroes wearing the uniform of my country, and the scars and crutches of my country's foes, I am reconciled to God's Government only by his promised penalties; "I am glad there is a judgment and a hell." The poor bondman—the slave—direst of all words—that battle-cry and no language spells: If every letter were as vast as the ocean, and blazed all over with the awakened wrath of eternal vengeance, it would even not then be half spelled out to us—the slave. A man without a hope, without a right, without a representative, without a country, and without a soul; baring his back to the unwilling beak of our eagle, and clanking his chains on our festal days, simply because his ancestors happened to be under when our Government was launched, may well ask in his hereditary anguish and loneliness, Where are the signs of Jehovah's action? Why does he not hear the wail of his helpless children? For the past hundred years, in our haste for wealth and power, we called these *abstract* questions, and have silenced every man who has dared to ask them, with the cry of *Abolitionist*. But to-day they are being concreted, and we are compelled to feel them. Dumb lips from the sound are mumbling them even in the mart, and the hollow voices of the dead are muttering them in our ears, even in our narrow chambers; and we must answer them. God is giving us the other end of the cat-o'-nine-tails; and as we go leaping about the stake of our destiny, we too, in our turn, are wondering if God is asleep! And we are learning that he is neither dead nor asleep. May I not safely call it a *practical* question, worthy of our thought to-day, as to how God has done all for his vineyard that He could do? And I postulate as a truth of the utmost importance that all divine action is under limitations. What I mean is this: There are lines along which He must act, if He acts at all. If He would throw you toward the sun, He cannot do it by throwing you the other way. He cannot make a man a traitor and a loyal Christian at the same time. He must utterly annihilate the traitor of him before he can make him a loyal Christian; and I think he must destroy the last symptom of secession sympathy, before he can make any kind of a Christian of him in this latitude. You understand what I mean by limitations to divine action.

[The preacher discussed these limitations and lines of action at much length, and with sound, practical sense; but we have not the room to follow him. We give his estimate of President Lincoln:]

Above all, and far in front, stands the man of Destiny—the honest rail boy of Illinois—who shall stand out forever as the representative man of this struggle, to whom 20 centuries hence the world will look back as we now gaze at old Pericles. I know that many say he is a good man, but only second rate. But, I ask, what constitutes a great man? Is it not the ability to do what is required in great emergency? Take the three great men of the last hundred years—Washington, Wellington and Napoleon. They were great, measured only in their individual life-work. Interchange them and they would sink into common men—not great. [illegible]

cain? Not our own sagacity, for we neither knew the man nor understood the times. It was that all-wise Father who sees the end far from the beginning, and works out human history by bringing forward the man for the times, which is always the great man. My own conviction is, that God has been patiently waiting for Mr. Lincoln to mature before he allowed our national struggle, so long going silently on, to culminate. He waited twenty centuries for Moses, and forty centuries for Christ. He waited twelve centuries for Martin Luther, and two centuries for John Wesley; and He has waited ever since 1620 for Abraham Lincoln. Is it not enough for us that we live in this the fulness of time? A year ago to-day none but an old-line Abolitionist could endure the promise of emancipation. But to-day, even with the bulk of our fight voters in the field, we roll up heavy majorities for a real emancipation and for arming the negroes, and that, too, when a vigorous prosecution of the war means the draft and the trenches. This growth is our true success, and makes our ultimate and permanent triumph only a question of time. The last month has given a clearer demonstration of the power of the people to govern themselves than all our past years put together. It has exhibited to the world the sublime spectacle of a great people so comprehending the hazard of a crisis, and so wedded to the great idea of liberty that weighed it, all party prejudices and party leaders, and party issues are but as dust and ashes. The burden of taxation, the fatigues of the campaign, the privations of the camp, the sufferings of the hospital, and the dangers of the field of carnage are undertaken with joy, simply because the Republic is in danger. The great idea of self-government is no longer an experiment, but a fact; no longer a theory, but a grand, sublime truth.

First Presbyterian Church.

REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY, PASTOR.

TEXT—"Fair weather Cometh out of the North," Job, xxxvii, 22.

"Out of the South cometh the whirlwind," says the same voice. And as the sands of the Southern heats cause the tempests which are dispelled by Northern winds, so do Southern natures give rise to the gusts of revolution which are dispelled by the bracing influences of the Northern will and principle. The whirlwind which has swept over the central portion of our Republic, has raged far longer than we could have anticipated. We have begun to believe there is a Tradewind behind it. But as during the year past it has gradually become weaker, and as great fields of blue studded with stars have broken here and there into sight, we have been encouraged. A nation now gathered before God in thanksgiving beholds the auspicious signs, and confident in that law by which principle triumphs over passion, thanks God that "fair weather cometh out of the North."

With these encouragements we may reflect upon the peculiar relations which we, upon these prairies, sustain to that Union in whose permanence we have new reason to hope. The principal theme around which the speaker then gathered the thoughts of his congregation was, "the Northwest and the Union." He began by stating that it was conceded by all that were the Union divided by the Ohio and the Potomac, it might also be divided by the Hudson, the Mississippi, the Rocky Mountains, or by any convenient line. Yield the principle on which the South would establish their independence, and all the ligatures of the Union snap at the instant. We may anticipate a new Dutch Republic on the Mohawk, a Puritan Republic in New England, a Prairie Republic in the Northwest. We must therefore think of our relations to the Eastern as well as to the Southern States, in contemplating a possible dissolution of the Union. In showing how the interests of the Northwest lay in the preservation of the Union, the preacher spoke first of the peculiar qualities of our local civilization. Every section of a large country has its local type. Ours is derived partly from our wide horizons and the great facilities afforded to enterprise; but more from the character of our citizens. We have representatives from all portions of our own country and from most of the European States. Hence, though we have no history as yet; though we may not have all that is most excellent in older sections of the land, we have that blending of qualities which is to make our type of civilization the representative American type. Here is to be the great theatre of American ideas, and it is our interest to preserve that Union upon which so splendid a future depends. When the artist Rossiter would represent America, he fitly placed his ideal on a prairie soil, and represented her with a sickle in her hand and ears of wheat in her apron. When we looked upon the picture it was as when we read a chapter in prophecy. May our children see in it a prophecy fulfilled!

A second point made was, that as a community, the Northwest is not yet sufficiently consolidated for a distinct governmental organization. We have not the fixed educational and religious institutions which are necessary at the centre of every stable form of society. We want more muscularity in all our social system. At present our strength comes mainly from older communities. We should lose much of it if a foreign boundary should be flung between our Eastern citizens and the graves of their kindred. "Leave New England out in the cold," and many of her sons, contented now because she is in the Union, would return to die on her lap. Meanwhile, we would suffer from the preponderance of that foreign element, which, at present valuable, might be injurious without the balance of American temper and American blood.

The commercial argument was then presented, and it was readily shown how the interests of the Northwest would be injured by a line of custom-houses between it and the ocean. The business men understand this. The Board of Trade is shrewdly patriotic. The grain warehouses may well hang out the flag of the Union. The present prosperity of the Northwest, while the Mississippi is practically closed, is no argument to the contrary. That prosperity might not last on a return of peace. It could not in a divided country.

The fourth point was that the Union has already cost the Northwest too much, that we should be willing to forego its advantages. The sacrifices made for the war in the camp and the field, as well as in the office of the tax collector, were then depicted, that it might be seen what value would be placed upon what had occasioned so much sacrifice.

The last argument addressed was that in the preservation of the Union we have our only hope of developing the American idea of freedom. This is of special interest to us, if this is to be the central field for the maturing of the characteristic type of American civilization. That idea is universal liberty. Hitherto to maintain the Union has been to tolerate slavery. Now to maintain the Union is to make freemen of all. Revolt has given us our opportunity and we must embrace it. It matters not whether the shackle be removed by the gauntlet of war, or by the ungloved hand of humanity. The issue is the same. It may be that were the independence of the South conceded, slavery would end by governmental necessity, but then would there be no hope for the development of the true American idea of freedom, which is neither unbridled democracy nor exclusive aristocracy, but republicanism between the extremes. Here is an incentive stronger than almost any other—the Union for the sake of the best form of freedom. The model republic of the future is to grow out of the ashes of the present fires—grand and vast; lifting itself before the nations with no bronzed figure of Liberty on the Summit—needing no symbol of what is already expressed in every line and angle.

The preacher then proceeded rapidly to refer to some of the minor occasions of gratitude coming from the same general source. First, our unexampled financial prosperity; second, the hardihood of character developed by exposure in war; third, the benevolence which has been aroused among us by the exigencies of the war, and by the appeals of our philanthropic and religious institutions. A fitting tribute was paid to the Northwestern Fair, and it was stated that the congregation to which the speaker ministered had raised for its own purpose alone, nearly $40,000 during the year.

The last occasion mentioned was that in this critical period the Northwest has given the country its President. This thought was advanced without partisan reference or bias. Whether the policy of the Administration was good or bad, it is a fact that under this Administration the death blow is given to slavery, and it is an honor that God's instrument in this great step of progress is from our soil; that the name which, next to that of Washington, will be long known as associated with the critical periods of our national life is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Springfield, Illinois.

With some other reference to the more strictly religious occasions of thanksgiving, the speaker closed.

A collection was taken up for the Sanitary Commission. The President's Hymn was sung before the sermon.

New England (Congregational) Church.

REV. STARR H. NICHOLS, PASTOR.

TEXT—"My shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days so shall thy strength be."—Deut. xxxiii, 25.

The Hebrews had just been wandering up and down the desert forty years, and had doubtless found that good shoes were a prime necessity. Unshod, their feet were soon torn and maimed, and their march arrested. So Moses could promise them nothing more grateful than shoes of iron and brass. We also know, from recent events, the importance of shoes—in the army. Gen. McClellan refused to follow up Gen. Lee, after Antietam, for want of shoes, he said. Shoelessness cost us another year of war there. Rebels, in raids, always make for shoe-stores first, as if they could do anything but go barefoot. Shoes, then, to traveling nations like Israel, or to warring nations like ours, seem to mean endurance, ability, independence in movement. The text means, then—capacity to meet and to complete one's duties.

It represents our own history during the past year. We have had hard and rough roads to travel, hard tasks to finish, but we have been kept equal to our labors. In war, politics, diplomacy, we have gone forward in sound sandals. For this we have to give thanks this day. But more particularly—there is the Proclamation which opened the new year grandly. Its effect was electric. It cleared the air like a thunder-storm. It divided the true friends and the real foes of the Government. It established a policy nearly uniform in the army. It is a success, for it has been followed by great victories, been approved by the people at the ballot box, given us many thousands of black recruits, lifted fear from the liberty lovers of the border States, shaken the prejudices of the whites against blacks, and shackled the hands of foreign interventionists. It has also reinstated God's justice as the supreme authority of the land, brought back moral principle and the Higher Law. It has consecrated our cause and made it the cause of universal humanity. From the day when our President thus in the name of the nation knelt down beside the slave, and like the good Samaritan to the poor neighbor who fell among thieves, poured into the wounds of his master's lashes the oil of freedom and gave him the wine of liberty, there passed upon our cause a consecration holier than the anointing of priest or of bishop.

It purged the nation's conscience. Its effects are not yet done, for, like the gulf-stream which sweeps across the whole broad Atlantic and heats the waters of Great Britain and of Norway, 3,000 miles away, so will the sentiments of this Proclamation sweep across ages of coming time and warm the hearts and the homes of men yet 2,000 years away. It also places the nation squarely upon its main principle—Universal Liberty.

Next we give thanks that our shoes have been of iron and brass to tread the paths of victory. We have had to win by sheer pluck, and we have won—Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga and Knoxville are our trophies. Next, anti-slavery is gaining among the people. Border States are catching the inspiration. The old slavery wheel-horses at the North are [illegible] main hold back now, but the late elections half converted many of them; and anti-slavery [illegible] in spite of their resistance. Mr. Wendell Phillips may live to be President yet. The avalanche of liberty shall soon fill the whole land with the white snows of purity and peace.

Our dreadful discipline is also making of us a true nation—one in traditions, memories, defeats, struggles, victories. [illegible] We have been a Union; we shall be a unit. [illegible] The ordeal of a nation is always severe, and we have it yet to undergo. Finally, we give thanks for our escape from foreign intervention. England and France have been ready, but could not get in. God kept his hand on the lion's mouth—for his servant Daniel. We were enabled to keep them off. So has our strength been equal to our stormy day; let us be thankful.

The audience was [illegible] by Rev. G. S. F. [illegible] pastor of the North [illegible] Church.

St. John's Church.

REV. DR. H. N. BISHOP, PASTOR.

At St. John's Church there was a large congregation. The services were conducted by the Rev. [illegible] Trimble, and the Rector, Reverend Dr. Bishop. The choir did their part admirably [illegible]. A handsome collection was made for the poor. The sermon was by the Rector, founded on the [illegible] Psalm, 12th and 13th verses. [illegible]

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

THANKSGIVING IN CHICAGO.

[*Continued from Third Page.*]

feel more and more deeply the momentousness of the issue that is upon us, and they had shown a disposition to do everything which a people can righteously do to save such a Government as ours from ruin. He said that such a Government as ours is cheap at any price—that the principles upon which it is founded are laid in eternal justice, and, he believed, that it is in theory the nearest approximation to a perfect justice the human wisdom ever devised. He believed the people saw this and were determined to crush the rebellion absolutely, using all the means which God and nature have placed in their hands for the accomplishment of this purpose. If this demand the utter overthrow of slavery, as a military necessity, then so be it. For one, he would put rebellion to flight or die in the effort. He believed that such was the determination of the people, and that he regarded as one cause of thanksgiving this day.

Another cause of gratitude was that the twenty-two millions of the North were fast being educated to do justice to four millions of bondmen. He spoke of slavery as wrong, morally wrong; that it had all the properties of wrong, all the history of wrong and all the corruptions of wrong, and that he was opposed to it for the same reason that he was opposed to polygamy, idolatry, intemperance or any other sin. The negro was a man—an immortal man for whom Jesus Christ died and that he had by nature the same "inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness "that the white man had, and that the people were fast seeing this, and therefore we had reason to rejoice. He said that if slavery should fall in the mighty struggle for the Union of these States, he should not shed a tear, but rather rejoice over its grave.

The many victories and deliverances which had been vouchsafed to the national arms during the past year were also causes of gratitude.

Speaking of the power of the Confederacy as already broken, and that ere long its parts, he believed would sue for peace—that the spirit of mob-rule had been quenched where it had existed—that we were at peace with foreign nations, and that now this great American Republic, though still surrounded by danger and labor, may look forth with fearless confidence and thankful heart and praise the God of Nature and of nations.

In conclusion, he exhorted the people to pray earnestly and perseveringly for the return of union and peace in God's own good time and way. In our prayers in behalf of our country we should always remember the sick and wounded and dying soldiers, as well as the many thousands of brave men who are now bearing arms in the defence of our property and our homes. We should see to it that the families of soldiers were amply provided for with all the necessaries of life. The soldier deserved this, not as a charity, but as a right. He ought to be enabled to feel, when far away, he thinks of wife and children, that they are not forgotten by his generous countrymen.

The sermon ended, the congregation enthusiastically joined in singing the patriotic song America, and then after appropriate prayers were offered and the Benediction pronounced, slowly dispersed.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church.

REV. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, PASTOR.

SUBJECT—"Lincoln and Liberty—The Man and the Idea of the Crisis."

The nation has taken a deep breath and feels easier; a long stride and is a century older; has done right and God has blessed it. We are here to-day to thank Providence for the deep breath, the long stride, and the right doing.

The history of the year about to close has been as full of blessing as a rose is of sweetness; every form of favorable circumstance has attended its days. France has been quieted and England has heeded the truth from the lips of Beecher, always a genius, but never so great as in Exeter Hall. Governor Curtin and Governor Seymour meet together at the consecration of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Seward, when sixty years and upward, remembers that forty years ago he prophesied this crisis as the creature of slavery. The President's Proclamation has gone into effect, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who had been wronged and oppressed, who had been slaves—have gone free; their chains broken, no scourge is behind them; their bare backs no more exposed to the cruelty of depraved overseers; but they are following the providence, that, like the tones of a flute, invites them to education, christianity and freedom. Their souls are marching along. The crescent lines of our armies have left rebellion but few entire States; and these few have grown wretchedly poor—they are naked and starving. Morally they are in barbarism. The prayers of the slaves that have been as salt to the South, have been turned against it. Their faith holds liberty in its grasp. Their manacled hands have been lifted up to Heaven, and the Creator—who hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth—has hearkened to their supplications. When Ethelred, the Saxon king of Northumberland, invaded Wales, and was about to give battle to the Britons, he observed near the enemy a host of unarmed men. He inquired who they were and what they were doing. He was told they were monks of Bangor, praying for the success of their countrymen. "Then," said the heathen Prince, "they have begun the fight against us; attack them first." The prayers of the unarmed slaves of the South began the fight against their oppressors, and now we have taught them not only to pray against them and for us, but we have put them into the inspiring uniform of Union soldiers—and the President has notified the world that these uniforms, whether upon white men or black men, must be respected. Now they only have knapsacks and guns, some day they will have epaulets and swords.

It is my purpose to set before you, on this occasion, two facts which in this crisis should call out our thanksgiving infinitely more than the achievements of "the plow, the shuttle and the ship."

I. LINCOLN the man of the Crisis.

"Great ideas have always demanded great leaders; the weak pigmies, and medicine men cannot grapple with them—they become either perturbed or timid. That circumstances make great men is only a folly for fools to nurse. They have unmasked more pretenders than they have ever made great men. Had it not been for the lamentable career of the army of the Potomac, "Young Napoleon" might have worn the laurels that others won in the early campaign in Western Virginia. This war has given no man opportunities equal to his. If circumstances have made him a great man, in a phrase more expressive than elegant, the world "can't see it." Washington and Lincoln are the providential men of our national history. The first was called to make a nation; the second was called to remake a nation. The one the generator of a people; the other a regenerator of a people. The first task could not have been performed by any other man of his times than Washington. Who would the American people trust to perform the second but Lincoln?

The providence that brought Washington to power was not stranger than that has which brought Lincoln to place. No other man conspicuously before the nation could have so well answered the exigencies of the crisis. Moses was raised up and appointed to one of different import earlier in the history of human advance towards freedom and civilization.

I have no intention to be Mr. Lincoln's biographer. I have no purpose to sketch his brief public career; it is as well known to you as to me. But his public acts, and what we know of his private life, may serve us in our attempt to arrive at an estimate of the character of the man who is to-day high above all others in public confidence as he is in political place, and demonstrate the propriety of my calling your thoughts this day to the man whom God has so signally designated as fit to lead us out of this chaos of war into the order and beauty of a rightful peace.

Mr. Lincoln possessed four distinctly pronounced parts of character, which eminently qualify him to answer alike the calling of Providence and the demands of the times.

[Here the speaker gave an analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character, stating that he possessed composure of intellect, far-reaching insight, honesty of intention, and religiousness of heart.]

II. Liberty the idea of the crisis.

This is no new idea. Governments all along the world's history have looked at it, turned it up and over, and decided it impracticable. Some have aimed to attain it through despotisms and monarchies. Others have denounced it as Utopian. When a great nation was to be raised up upon this new continent, a long line of providential circumstances educated many of the controlling minds of that epoch to a belief in the capacity of man for self-government. And in words of immortality, this belief was blazoned in the Declaration of Independence. When the legal or organic form of government came to be made up, we found slavery in our midst. The framers of this instrument legislated as best they could, but meant that a process of decrease or emancipation should be instituted; and yet, under the eyes of the Constitution, slavery had grown on our hands, and all along our history of unparalleled prosperity we had been warming in our bosoms a serpent that was to sting us.

First, it was an evil; then a necessary evil; next, it was prudentially right; then divinely right. God had permitted us to insult ourselves, and then the conscience of mankind, but when we directly insulted him He put His foot upon us and kept it there until we consented to rise up free. Two years ago liberty had been a child of slow growth; to-day it is a prodigy.

"We began the war to save the Union. We could not do otherwise. We meant not to do otherwise. But it was not apparent to the people that to save the Union we must destroy slavery. So we started out, raised troops, equipped them, went to the field, met the enemy, fought battles,—to save the Union—and were defeated. It was meant we should get to Richmond in thirty days. We have not got there yet. Some of our prisoners have recently come from that Eden, starved, naked and dying. And thus we are not getting to Richmond, and our poor prisoners coming from Richmond—the victims of cruel barbarism. We have only got out of our reading book into a higher of the same series.

Three years ago—ay! a little more than two years ago, Union soldiers were shot down in the streets of Baltimore; a few weeks ago Chase, that old radical Abolitionist, made a speech in Monument Square. Think of it! When they want to have an emancipation meeting why do they not send for their own Rockville Blair, and not for the extremest Abolitionist in the Cabinet? I answer—the world moves! This same Maryland—God bless her—still *de facto* a slave State, constitutes an emancipation legislature, and sends emancipationists to Congress.

We have been not so much defending a free nation as we have been making a *free* nation. Neither is it worth our while to mourn over the departure of the old Union—we have only outlived it. We will have a new Union, with Slavery left out in the cold, like some of the wise people thought of serving New England—that sublime prophecy of freedom. We are plunging into increased and increasing light. We do not mean to go back. We cannot. Imperial Rome is gone, Papal Rome is going; the old Union is gone, the Conservative Union is going. We will have a free Rome and a free Union. If you cannot stop time and chain thought, then you cannot stop and chain the growth of this liberty idea. Blame us not for moving—we are only moving after God. Men have been trying to clog the wheels of progress all along the history of the world. Why do not men learn wisdom by experience? Why will dogs still bark at the moon? The moon cannot help it. It is blind and crazy to attempt to throw reins about the neck of Omnipotence. For if we move not as God marches ahead of the nation, the reins will break and we fall to destruction. No more is it needful for us to hesitate and inquire about the future. I do not mean that we are to follow a blind destiny—that aboard our ship of state we are to cast out to sea with neither rudder nor pilot. Not this. But as we are into deep water, and are assured that we have a strong hull and rugged rudder and wise captain, it is useless to become timid. Just as certainly as God sits upon the throne of the Heavens, and not Democratic and Republican caucus committees, we shall go into no political port, but land, at last, at Liberty.

[illegible]

The day of our redemption draweth nigh. Not so much for victory of arms as for this—the victory of ideas—give we thanks this day unto God. The revolution of opinion is of greater worth than a hundred hard won battle-fields.

[illegible]

First Congregational Church.

REV. W. W. PATTON, PASTOR.

A large audience assembled, as usual, in this church; a solid body of Puritans, trained from youth to keep Thanksgiving, and to take things in proper order, the sermon first, the turkey afterwards. The pastor, Rev. Dr. PATTON, took, as his text, the 124th Psalm:—"If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, &c., &c.," remarking, in the introduction, on the restoration of many of the psalms to their original use and national sense. In the spirit of this psalm he would review the occasions of national gratitude during the past year. 1. The abundant harvests and successful industry, which have filled our homes with plenty, contrary to the usual experience in time of war, and contrary to the predictions of our enemies. 2. The entrance of the nation upon a new and more glorious era of its history. The bells of liberty rang in the year. The Emancipation Proclamation wiped out our national disgrace. The nation has had a new birth. 3. Escape from foreign intervention and war, on the brink of which we have walked for months, but from which God hath mercifully preserved us. 4. Escape from division and strife in the North. The old policy of the slaveholders was, to triumph by a united South and a divided North. They have hoped for the same opportunity in war. (The speaker sketched this danger at length, and the manner in which it was overcome by the avalanche of votes in the recent elections.) 5. The bright prospect from the victories of the year, of a speedy suppression of the rebellion. When we review the dangers through which the nation has been led, as God's modern Israel, we can adopt entire the language of the Psalmist, "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side now may Israel say, if it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us, then then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul; then the proud waters had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our soul has escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

At the close a liberal collection was taken up for the Union Refugees from the South.

Unity Church.

SERMON BY REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Selecting the words from Judges, chap. 5, verse 9th, "Bless ye the Lord," the preacher said: I have selected these words from a song sung on a Thanksgiving day, in the Hebrew Federation, three thousand years ago, when, after a fierce struggle with a domineering and powerful adversary, in which they had fought him on the question of whether they were they were to be that one nation God meant them to be, or tributaries to any stranger power that might come along, and had been so far successful as to justify this Thanksgiving to the Lord of hosts.

And there are hints in the song suggesting some curious and striking parallels between that time, so dim and distant, and this so near to us. *First*, then as now, a great deal was done through the inspiration of woman. She was intensely interested in the war, had a boundless faith in the result of it, and so threw herself into the struggle as to make it doubtful whether but for her there would have been much thanksgiving. Then there was a deep heartfelt devotion among the people in the war—not of all the people, but enough to win. They jeoparded their lives in the high places of the field. They took no gain of money. They fought from Heaven. Then, there were divisions; but then, as now, those divisions only inspired the true and trusty with a deeper faith; "for the divisions there were great thoughts of the heart," and the singer cries out to the tribe that made divisions, Why abodest thou among the sheep-folds, listening to the bleatings of the flocks, Reuben? From which I infer that Reuben was what is now called a Peace Democrat. Then there was love to hard working men in high places; "My heart is toward the Governors, who gave themselves willingly with the people." Finally, then, as now, there was deep indignation against this sort of man, who held back not merely because he preferred the bleating of sheep and to stand in the fold to the stern battle cry and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the patriot, but because to those that sang this song that battle between Barak and Sisera was but the visible sign of a vaster strife between mightier Captains. What Homer saw before Troy, what seers see now before Chattanooga, these singers saw at the foot of Tabor that day—a conflict between the Gods of good and evil. And the angel said, Curse ye, Meroz—curse ye, bitterly, the inhabitants thereof—because they came not up to the help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty. He then said:

And so I am glad, friends, to touch these old parallels, because like that—this day of our thanksgiving, is not the old jog-trot day of self-laudation and mince-pies that we have been wont to keep. But our Chief Magistrate, with that fine instinct for what is simple and true, that has so endeared him to us, feeling the power of this greater time, has requested us to hold our thanksgiving in some better fashion.

And because our hearts, in all this land, have never beat so like one strong pulse before, because the loyal States were never before so fused into the loyal nation. Because our victories flash instant thanksgiving, and our reverses send instant sorrow over all the land. This thanksgiving shall be held in every loyal church and home on the continent, on this one day. And wherever, on the prairie, in the forest, in a far land, or on the sea, there is but one loyal heart, it shall say, "I am alone to-day, and yet I am not alone. Every true heart beats responsive, and utters praises, that enters into the heavens with my own."

And what can be more solid ground of thankfulness, first of all, than this most notable fact of the deepening steadiness, the closer union, the warmer fraternity of all good men and women in this one great purpose of our time, the preservation of our nation's existence and the vindication of its honor. Believe me, I can comprehend the force of those minor influences that underlie our unanimity. I know that we ought to recover our great general prosperity. The fortunes being made by vast numbers of those who are in some sense leaders in public opinion, by the rise in stocks and almost every sort of property; the baleful influence of those contractors for government who do with prices what the Chinese did with the live stock they sold to Commodore Anson. They filled the animals with gravel and water and then sold them by weight. I know we must not overlook the dealers in shoddy of all kinds, whether to eat or wear—who do not come within any theory of universal salvation you may have heard at any time advocated in this pulpit. Shoddy comes from the Devil, and those who supply shoddy to our gallant men go to the Devil. Broad is the way, wide is the gate; it is a steep incline—there are no brakes on the train, and it serves them right. These powers and influences all do stand for something. They do not stand for this thing. This closer Union—this greater spirit—is entirely above and beyond all that. As well say that the great eagles that beat their pinions in the Rocky Mountains, create the west wind; that careering down the continent touches life everywhere with a fresh breezy inspiration after days of languor—as that these powers so puny contrasted with the vastness of this movement, can have done so greatly what has been so greatly done.

Entirely unprepared to fight as well as entirely unwilling, we have been suddenly confronted with men who, intending to fight any time this thirty years, had made every possible preparation. We have had to bear disasters perhaps unexampled in history for magnitude and numbers, full of the strangest prejudices against men of another color—prejudices carefully fostered whenever they have found a genial soil in ignorance, selfishness, and class-pride. In the poorest white—the working man or the blue-blooded New England Brahmin, we have done for him and by him, what we shrank from once as the thing impossible to be done. Then invited by every seductive influence that could be found, by visions of peace of a millennium, in which any man might stand in the sheep-fold instead of on the battle field, and listen to the bleating of lambs instead of the thunder and storm of battle, would we only bow down and sue for peace by the ballot-box. With sons and brothers that we knew must bear the certain suffering and possible death consequent on a continuance of the strife we would say no word but this: "Let the strife go on; we can give our sons; we can give our own lives; we cannot give our honor; we cannot desert our country." With dear ones lost out of innumerable homes, the people have not only borne the brunt of the battle, but what is harder still, if we will but think of it, they have borne the brunt of the ballot-box of that battle where they could fold this power to back down deftly within a piece of paper, and nobody be the wiser. And most wonderful of all, they have done this in no sullen desperation rooted in despair. I said once to you that the power to fight through this conflict would be in the ratio of the difference between men made strong on bread and the men made strong on brandy. The holier strength is beginning to tell. Steadily through the struggle we have gathered life. What was a flash three years ago is a fire to-day; a white, intense fire. The soldier longs for peace, God only knows how unbearable in some moments this longing must be. When visions of dear faces rise up before him and whispers come borne by invisible spirits, as he stands watching out in the still night, or rests in his tent. This soldier, alone, except those in the small Swiss Federations, has the power to choose whether he will bear this burden. In the army, as in the State, on this day of our thanksgiving, the heart beats strong and steady for the land. Stand closer, men, cries the Captain of our Salvation, and closer evermore we stand. Contractors, shoddy dealers, gamblers in public stocks do this. "Whosoever shall speak a word against the Divine Spirit, it shall not be forgiven him." The people fought from Heaven. Bless ye the Lord.

In an age of fops and toys
Wanting wisdom—void of right,
This has nerved heroic boys
To hazard all in freedom's fight.
So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When duty whispers, low: Thou must!
The soul replies: I can!

Then in a Government like our own, after the question, how stands the people? comes the question, how stands the Chief Magistrate and his Administration? There was a time when we should all have found this question hard to answer with any pride and satisfaction; when nothing could be more painful than the stories afloat in our public journals, in the days of our deepest humiliation and sorrow, of the jocular feats of our President, the verdant hopefulness of Mr. Seward, the relation of Mr. Cameron to contractors, and the love of Mr. Welles for his family. Mr. Seward bids fair to fulfil the axiom of Lord Halifax to-day, that men are saved through want of faith; and there is as much difference in Mr. Lincoln as if he had quit reading the jest-book and taken to the Bible. You know how little I care for a dignity like that in the old Spanish King, which is impervious to fire, and which many like him consider so essential that they would sooner die than be undignified. I never wanted to see that in our President. But it seems very sad if, when we saw a noble ship on the breakers we knew that the Captain substituted for the strong grave words befitting the crisis the merry conceits of the jester. I say this to-day, not for criticism, but for contrast. Has the flash deepened into a fire in the heart of the people. The flash is deepening into a fire in the heart of the President. I ask you to remember for thanksgiving his record for the year, to observe how an able, honest and good man comprehends fully the gravity of the time and is bending every energy and virtue he has to meet it. I have mentioned this little thing because I believe that better than a bigger thing it reveals the man. I hope our President will never lose his quaint humor, it is a good gift of God to him.

[illegible]

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner.

Despite the unpromising aspect of affairs on Wednesday, thanks to the exertions of Rev. E. B. Tuttle and the liberality of the Board of Trade, J. H. McVicker, and other citizens, the Thanksgiving dinner to the soldiers at Camp Douglas, at the United States General Hospital and at the Marine Hospital, was a grand success. The boys were well fed and enjoyed a good time.

Mr. McVicker supplied the boys at the Soldiers' Home so liberally that they not only had a capital thanksgiving dinner, but had of turkies, chickens and delicacies an abundance of yesterday. He also extended all the soldiers at the Home an invitation to attend his Theatre free of charge. Just like him! McVicker is generous to a fault, nor is he more generous anywhere than with the soldiers and their needy families.

OWNERS WANTED.—Articles of crockery and tin-ware in which contributions were sent to the dinners of the Northwestern Fair, and which articles have not been called for, will be found at the Sanitary Commission rooms, No. 66 Madison street.

FLAG LOST.—An eighteen foot National Flag, marked "Foster & Hardenberg," was taken from one of the halls, probably by mistake. Whoever has it, will save the cost of the flag to the Soldiers' Fund by returning it to the Sanitary Commission rooms, as the flag will be paid for if not returned.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—A little boy aged 15 years, named Henry Horn, was run over by the cars on Blue Island avenue, on Thursday, and killed. An inquest will be held at the residence of his father, on Henry street, between Blue Island avenue and Throop street, this morning.

IN RE MADAME BEAUFORT.—This case was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and postponed until the 3d Monday in December, before the Grand Jury, on account of not being able to procure witnesses.

Edward Sherrill, of Co. A, Chicago Light Artillery, leaves for Chattanooga on Sunday evening, 29th inst., and will take letters for either Company A and B, or the Board of Trade Battery. Leave them at City Hotel.

LARCENY.—At the Armory, yesterday, after several cases of drunk and disorderly had been disposed of, averaging fines of from $2.00 to $5.00, John Cogian and John Constantine were arraigned on a charge of larceny, in having stolen some lead pipes from the Lake House, and held to bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

THE 72D REGIMENT.—Capt. Holbrook, of the 72d Illinois Infantry, has opened an office at 55 State street, with a large recruiting party. Branch offices have been established at Galesburg, Ottawa, Champaigne and Aurora, thus giving all desirous of enlisting an opportunity of gaining information &c. This regiment is now doing provost guard duty at Vicksburg, and will probably remain there during the winter; thus affording a good opportunity to recruits of being well drilled before entering upon active service in the field.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Letter from Strakosh.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1863.

H. M. Higgins, Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR: I am glad to inform you that I have succeeded in making arrangements with the most extraordinary constellation of musical celebrities at present in America.

Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, the great pianist.

Sig. P. Brignoli, the greatest tenor in America.

M'lle. Angioline Cordier, the celebrated prima donna.

Sig. Carlo Patti, the young and talented violinist.

F. Behrens, Musical Director and Conductor, who will give two grand concerts at Bryan Hall on the 28th and 29th of December, in which the most brilliant and varied instrumental and operatic programme will be performed.

Hoping to see you soon personally, I remain, with much respect, very truly yours,

MAX STRAKOSH.

Notes from a Photographer's Trumpet, Blown by Himself.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: I would like to use your columns at your regular advertised terms per line—and having first paid for the same, with your very kind permission, I would respectfully explain to my Photographic Brethren and Sisters, (each of them as may not be aware of the facts) the public at large, the community in general, and the rest of mankind, a few of the reasons why I am charging the same price for Cartes de Visite and other pictures as others of my profession charge for similar work.

First.—It has been the chief aim of my life (having an optical impediment, I seldom aim at anything else), to take care of number one—to blow my own trumpet as loud as possible, and to entertain the very highest opinion of my own importance in the community. Whether I have succeeded or not, let a discriminating public decide.

Second.—I am firmly convinced that the power of producing any object of beauty or excellence in color or art is possessed by me solely. And I fear in case of my removal from this sublunary to a higher sphere, that the gasses will all escape at my exit, and the globe collapse.

Third. Without the aid of sunlight it is very difficult to produce first, or second, or any other class of photographic pictures, and as there is generally a great scarcity of the article in Chicago during the winter months, it is necessarily very expensive. I am having some of the purest kind prepared for my especial use.

Fourth. It is the practice in some of the "photograph art palaces" to preserve the negatives. After using mine I generally put them in pickle and thereby affect a great saving of window glass, a very expensive article.

Fifth—Within the last twenty-four hours I have, after very little travel, and at no great expense, secured the services of no less than two first class, imported small boys, boys who stand pre-eminent in their calling, (newspapers) for the express purpose of conveying from the sidewalk to its proper receptacle, two tons of coal. I would state, in this connection, that the coal which I burn is black, and of the best quality, and very expensive, and as it will require a considerable quantity to keep my "Art Palace" warm this winter, especially if the weather is very cold—I appeal to a generous and indulgent public, if I am not fully justified in charging for my work the same price that is charged by others.

[illegible]

THE TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

THEY ARE EXPECTED HOME TO-DAY.

Dinner At Bryan Hall.

Our advices from Washington touching the 12th Illinois cavalry, are to the effect that the regiment was on Monday in the hands of the mustering officer of the War Department, who is Capt. James Curtiss, 15th U. S. infantry, son of a former Mayor of Chicago. As speedily as the work of re-muster could be made complete, horses and stores turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, ordnance matters settled, etc., the regiment would leave for Chicago; and of their departure we shall this time get such unmistakeable information that a certainty may be counted upon in any preparations the friends of the regiment desire to make for the welcome of the brave boys. The error in former announcements, we understand, arose from a revision which it was found necessary to make of all the proceedings for the muster—discovered on the very day when the regiment was expecting to leave. No one was to blame, certainly no one in the 12th; but the misfortune was in the novelty of the proceeding, in which the 12th, being the first veteran regiment so organized, had to stand the brunt of establishing a precedent.

We further learn that the work of reorganization is to be made complete—even more complete than had been first expected—and that when the regiment again takes the field 1,200 strong, it will be so entirely homogeneous that the faults common among volunteer regiments shall if possible be avoided. The War Department takes an especial pride in the matter, and has entire confidence in the ability of Col. Davis to demonstrate its policy in regard to veteran organizations. To this end all undesirable elements—whether in officers or men—will be weeded out, as some have been; and hereafter "none need apply" but the very best for shoulder-straps or saddles in the 12th.

In connection with the above we take pleasure in publishing the following letter, dated

HEAD QUARTERS 12TH ILL. CAVALRY,
CAMP SHERMAN, MD., Nov. 24, 1863.

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—The 12th Ill. Cavalry has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and is ordered to Illinois to reorganize as a veteran cavalry regiment.

This distinguished privilege has been awarded to the regiment by the Secretary of War, for "brilliant services in the field." The 12th is the first cavalry regiment in the U. S. that has been permitted to return home and re-enlist as veterans, and the War Department is looking upon it as the success or failure of the veteran cavalry system. The regiment is commanded by Lt. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, and under his consummate leadership has won the brightest name in the cavalry corps.

We have been attached, since early in the summer, to Gen. Buford's division, and have been associated with it in all the struggles that have won for that General so distinguished a name. In leaving the army of the Potomac, the Illinois cavalry has but one regret, that is its separation from Gen. Buford. Since Murat commanded the cavalry of the French, there has been no General so beloved by the troopers, or so fortunate in all his engagements, as ours. At Brandy Station, Upperville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, on the Rapidan and at Stevensburg, Buford displayed a personal courage and prudent leadership that has won for him the fair fame in the cavalry corps.

Since the famous Stoneman raid, in which Lieut. Col. Davis displayed to the country the amount of fatigue cavalry could endure and the destruction it could work, the Colonel has stood high in the estimation of the authorities at Washington, and thus the many favors extended by the Secretary of

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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1863.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing late from the operations of Gen. Grant's army now in full chase after the demoralized pack of Bragg's whipped fugitives. Gen. Grant sends word to the Department that he has captured a lot of the Vicksburg paroled rebels, and is in a quandary as to the disposition he shall make of them. Gen. Sherman set a model example by shooting some of them at Jackson. The official statement of our loss in the capture of Lookout Mountain and the storming of Missionary Ridge is set down at 3,200.

The Army of the Potomac at latest accounts was all across the Rapidan and still advancing. Our cavalry have had several skirmishes with the rebel outposts, driving them in and back to Orange Court House where a battle is expected unless Lee shall start for Richmond.

There is a wild rebel report from Charleston via Mobile that the former pest of treason has been burning sixty-three hours, that Gilmore's shells are making it worse, and that the remaining walls of Sumter have fallen, burying up the rebels. Later dates through Federal sources, however, make the story improbable. The news is too good to be true.

Formidable forces of rebels are organizing in Louisiana and Mississippi to plant batteries and impede the navigation of the river, and from the magnitude of these preparations it seems likely that the Father of Waters will not long go unvexed to the sea. There is work ahead for the gunboats.

A brilliant reconnoissance in Western Louisiana has resulted in the capture of the 8th Texas regiment.

The news from Gen. Banks' expedition continues cheering. Corpus Christi, capital of Nueces county, 280 miles southwest of Galveston, and Arkansas City and other minor places have been captured.

Steamboat navigation on the Mississippi is a thing of fearful uncertainty. Our dispatches contain accounts of the burning of two boats, one of them accompanied by loss of life, the sinking of a third, and two more running the gauntlet of guerilla fire.

"SOME HOGS."

During the past week there have been received in this city, of live and dressed, not less than 109,290—the largest receipts ever known in this market in one week. Since the 1st of October the receipts foot up 526,471—an increase over the receipts of the corresponding period in 1862 of 165,359.

Not satisfied with reproducing our "specials" and "locals," the afternoon conservative has taken to republishing the TRIBUNE's editorials. We have no objection to offer. It must be refreshing to such of its readers as do not see the TRIBUNE, to get some live, outspoken editorial pabulum to feed on once in a while. The change from the stale editorials of the *Conservative* to the juicy, nourishing food of the TRIBUNE, must make them wish for such dishes oftener.

By a private dispatch from Chattanooga, we learn that Captain George L. Bellows, of the 51st Illinois, was killed in the late engagements.

The charter election in New York city comes off the first day in December—next Tuesday.

The Proposed European Congress.

It is rumored that Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is drawing up an explanatory document, comprising the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to his proposed European Congress; in the meantime the English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to the Congress. The London *Globe*, Ministerial, opposes it. The *Daily News* and *Morning Herald* also oppose it, and agree that if it is held unfavorable results will ensue. The *Times* inquires what England will have to do in the Congress should it ever prove more than an ideal conception, and points out that there is no place for England in it, all the honors being monopolized by France. The English cabinet held meetings to consider upon the subject. The result has not transpired, and other meetings are fixed for the 10th.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* says the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the Congress, but some Spanish journals look coolly on it.

It is asserted that Austria will give no answer till the resolution of England is known.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 28, 1863.

The steamer War Eagle arrived this morning, and brought Memphis dates to afternoon of the 25th.

The steamer Tecumseh was burned at the levee in Natchez. It would appear that the steamer had on board thirty-five hundred bales of cotton, bound for New Orleans, and finding she was too heavily laden the officers put into Natchez. Part of the cargo was being taken off, when fire was accidentally communicated to the cotton, and the entire lot, along with the steamboat, was quickly consumed. No lives were lost. No further particulars.

Mr. Brown mentioned in a despatch of yesterday, as the Government agent who had robbed Messrs. Rosinstine & Tobias of gold and European exchange, was last night arrested upon the steamer Vouphal by provost-marshal Capt. Talmade, and now occupies comfortable quarters in the Cairo guard house, where he will be accommodated until such time as he clears up the mystery.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that a large force of guerillas threatened Charleston, Mo., only about a dozen miles from here; but the story is probably false.

The steamer Telegraph, No. 3, sunk at Osceola day before yesterday. She had on board twenty thousand bushels of oats for the Government, as freight, nearly all of which may prove injured if not lost.

The steamer St. Louis, which arrived at Memphis Wednesday morning from New Orleans, was fired into by guerillas on her passage a short distance below Rodney. The guerillas numbered about fifteen, and several shots passed through the captain's room, but fortunately he was absent at the time. The boat made all speed and soon was out of reach.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28th, 1863.

Capt. J. W. Swander, 31st Mo., has been dishonorably dismissed for taking bribes to release rebels, and for originating a subscription paper to purchase a horse for himself. Gen Schofield has approved the sentence.

Missourians are claiming compensation for negroes, who long ago escaped to Illinois, and were enlisted as soldiers there.

A hospital boat arrived to-day, with 375 sick and wounded soldiers.

Three companies of the Invalid corps left to-day for Rock Island.

The River is very low and the weather cold without a change; in twenty-four hours it will be closed by ice.

There is still a chance for the Radicals electing the State Ticket in spite of heavy deductions of the soldiers' votes by the Conservative, pro-slavery county clerks. The counties to be heard from will favor us.

Increase of Tax on Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has concluded to recommend in his report to the Secy. of the Treas. a large increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits. The present tax is considered absurdly low as compared with that levied upon other goods, while in England it yields 30 per cent and upwards of the gross revenue of that country. In our own it yields less than 10 per ct, and as it is deemed necessary to increase taxation to make the law meet the expectation of Congress, there is no article on which it can be better levied than on this. Therefore the Commissioner will ask that the tax be increased to 50 or 60, probably the latter sum.

Rebel Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The British steamer Corsica, from Nassau, was thoroughly searched by the Custom House officers last night, as well as all the baggage of passengers. Large amounts of specie, rebel money and a rebel mail were found on the steamer and among the passengers.